هكذا من الأصل

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: ...cable. Temp. 16-10 (61-50). Tomorrow variable, ...terday's temp. 18-9 (64-48). LONDON: Isolated ...wers. Temp. 17-10 (63-50). Tomorrow showers ...t, then dry. Yesterday's temp. 16-8 (61-46). ...ANNES: Moderate. ROME: Cloudy. Temp. ...2 (73-54). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 22-13 ...56). Yesterday's temp. 17-13 (62-55).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria	12 S.	Lebanon	£1.75
Belgium	20 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr.
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Morocco	2.50 Dr.
Eire	16 P.	Netherlands	1.50 Flor.
Finland	2.20 F.M.	Nigeria	60 K.
France	2.50 F.	Norway	3 N.Kr.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	12 Esc.
Great Britain	15 P.	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
Greece	13 Drs.	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
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Iran	40 Rials	Turkey	T.L. 2
Italy	500 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.35
Israel	I.£ 5.50	Yugoslavia	9 D.

No. 29,027 ** PARIS, THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1976 Established 1887



Associated Press.

PRESENTATION SCENE—British Prime Minister James Callaghan (left) presenting a copy of the Magna Carta to the United States yesterday in Westminster Hall. House Speaker Carl Albert (right, un-wigged) accepted it.

Britain Gives U.S. Delegation Gold Copy of Magna Carta

LONDON, May 26 (UPI).—Rep. Carl Albert, speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, accepted a gold facsimile of the Magna Carta from Parliament today and said its gift to Congress would be "the highlight of the whole American bicentennial celebration."

The gold facsimile of the charter extorted from King John by his rebellious barons in 1215 is only a part of Parliament's observance of the anniversary of U.S. independence. The other is a one-year loan of one of the four remaining original copies of the Magna Carta, never before permitted out of the country.

Rep. Albert, an Oklahoma Democrat, told an audience of 600 in Westminster Hall that the charter would rest in the rotunda of the Capitol in Washington for a year and then return home, to be replaced "in perpetuity" by the gold facsimile.

"Had there been no Magna Carta in 1215, there would not have been a Declaration of Independence in 1776," he said.

The Magna Carta guaranteed trial by jury at a fixed place—courts until then were held at the whim of the monarch—and habeas corpus. Prime Minister James Callaghan noted that today's ceremony was being held in the first courthouse set up in accordance with the Magna Carta—Westminster Hall was built in 1097 and was a court for part of its long life.

Rep. Albert and the speakers who followed him stood on the steps where King Charles I was tried and condemned for trying to tamper with Parliament.

The facsimile was presented by Speaker of the House George Thomas. He ended his brief speech with a fervent "God bless America."

Sen. Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., majority leader of the U.S. Senate; Margaret Thatcher, leader of the British Conservative party, and Lord Shepherd, leader of the House of Lords, also spoke. Lord Shepherd said that he and other members of Parliament would take the parchment charter with them to Washington next week for ceremonies in Congress next Thursday.

The 90-minute ceremony contained the traditional British pageantry. Crimson-uniformed trumpeters sounded fanfares as the U.S. delegation of 19 congressmen arrived. A bearskin-hatted Coldstream Guards officer carried the 30-pound gold facsimile through the vast hall to a stand in front of Rep. Albert with an escort of five guardsmen representing the Grenadier, Scots, Irish and Welsh Guards.

Ford Gets Big Boost In 2 Upsets

He Wins 3 States, Reagan Takes 3

By William Chapman

WASHINGTON, May 26 (WP).—President Ford's campaign for the Republican presidential nomination received a strong boost yesterday as he upset challenger Ronald Reagan in Kentucky and Tennessee and won, as expected, in Oregon.

The former California governor, however, easily beat the President in Arkansas by about a 2-to-1 margin and trounced him in Nevada and Idaho.

The returns indicated that Mr. Ford had retained his lead in delegates and had blunted the determined drive by Mr. Reagan to close the gap, though the challenger did reduce Mr. Ford's delegate lead by 24. The President now leads Mr. Reagan, 777 to 644, with 1,130 needed to assure the nomination.

Mr. Ford's campaign strategists had felt confident of victory only in Oregon.

Until yesterday, largely on the basis of new commitments from delegates in Pennsylvania and New York, Mr. Ford led Mr. Reagan nationally in the delegate race, 574 to 519, with 294 uncommitted.

Mr. Ford won solidly in Kentucky and won by one percentage point in Tennessee. He beat Mr. Reagan in Oregon, leading 3 to 2 in the state's urban areas.

Ford Delighted

Campaigning in California as the results came in, Mr. Ford expressed delight at what he considered good news from Kentucky and Tennessee.

"So if I'm smiling, I apologize, but I just can't help but believe those are darn good victories," Mr. Ford told a rally in Walnut Creek, Calif.

Mr. Reagan conceded in Los Angeles that he had lost Kentucky, but said, "That just means the difference of one delegate."

He said that his defeat in Tennessee meant he will lose another delegate, "but we get that back in Arkansas." Mr. Reagan said he never expected to win in Oregon, adding that the California primary on June 8 is "the most important."

In Kentucky, Mr. Ford won 19 delegates and Mr. Reagan 18. Mr. Ford swept most of the rural areas and won in the city of Lexington.

But he lost Jefferson County and Louisville by approximately 5,000 votes to Mr. Reagan, who had been portrayed in a final-day radio campaign as "the anti-busing candidate." The campaign was sponsored by the American Conservative Union, a political action group.

Tennessee Results

In Tennessee, Mr. Reagan lost the popular vote but beat the President in delegate totals, 22 to 21. Mr. Reagan appeared to run most strongly in areas where Alabama Gov. George Wallace had been a favorite in the 1972 Democratic primary.

Mr. Reagan's supporters in Tennessee had openly appealed to Wallace voters to cross over into the Republican primary and vote for the former California governor. Gov. Wallace won 68 per cent of the Democratic vote in Tennessee four years ago.

Democratic crossovers also were thought to be a factor in Arkansas, which Gov. Wallace carried as a third-party can-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)



United Press International.

WINNING WAYS—President Ford campaigning in Walnut Creek, Calif., for that state's June 8 primary Tuesday as voters in Oregon, Kentucky and Tennessee gave him victories in their Republican primaries. Mr. Ford lost other election contests in Idaho, Nevada and Arkansas.



Associated Press.

POLL WATCHER—Democratic presidential hopeful Jimmy Carter checking on primary results on monitor TV set at CBS in New York Tuesday night. He won primaries in Tennessee, Kentucky and Arkansas, but lost three others.

Kissinger Set to Act On Mideast

Tells Parley Goal Is Overall Pact

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, May 26.—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said today that he is beginning to attempt an overall Arab-Israeli peace settlement.

"The time is approaching when new impetus must be given to movement towards an overall peace," he said.

"We are actively exploring the most fruitful possibilities for renewing the negotiating process," Mr. Kissinger said in a speech to the Council of Ministers of the Central Treaty Organization, which opened a two-day conference today.

Referring to the fighting in Lebanon, Mr. Kissinger said of the Middle East, "We should not let the present ferment and turmoil in the area or the temporary interruption of the negotiating process obscure either what has been accomplished or the opportunities for further progress.

"Step - by - step diplomacy brought significant results, including the Sinai agreement last September" which he arranged between Egypt and Israel. Now, he said, the peace strategy must cover all sides in the Middle East.

Indicating that President Ford will continue to advise Israel that it must trade captured territory for peace, Mr. Kissinger said: "We look to all parties to show dedication and willingness to take risks for peace."

Mr. Kissinger reassured CENTO allies of the strength and reliability of U.S. foreign policy.

He reviewed principles governing U.S. policy that he has outlined repeatedly during his current European tour. They are meant to offset foreign concern about U.S. policy in an election year.

His assurances this time were addressed to delegates from Turkey, Pakistan, Iran and Britain which, along with the United States, make up the organization. No longer a military alliance, CENTO now serves mainly as a forum for policy exchanges and discussions.

First, Mr. Kissinger said, is the U.S. commitment to solidarity with its allies.

"The second enduring principle of United States foreign policy," he said, "is a commitment to use our strength to promote a secure peace and the reductions of tensions."

Third on his list was the need to work for peace and stability. And last was a call for international economic cooperation and development.

Throughout his latest journey to Europe Mr. Kissinger has been questioned about the possible weakening of U.S. foreign policy as a result of the presidential campaign.

"Our electoral process affords full play to competition and debate," he told the Cento delegates, and "it therefore seems to emphasize divisions."

But, he said in delivering his main point, "the fundamental principles of United States foreign policy have been constant for the past 30 years, through all administrations, and they will remain constant."

Mr. Kissinger himself credited the administration's policy toward Moscow and Havana with at least partly resulting in Cuban Premier Fidel Castro's message, conveyed through the Swedish government, that he is beginning to pull home, at a rate of 200 a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

...d Made Under Code Name

...S. Sold Two A-Computers ...r Secret S. African Plant

By Thomas O'Toole

...SHINGTON, May 26 (WP).—United States sold two computers that now are used to run a secret ura...enrichment plant in South ...

...sale was made three years ...y the Foxboro Co. of Fox...Mass., with the approval of ...ate Department, the Com... Department and the now ...t Atomic Energy Commis...even though South Africa ...spelled out its reasons for ...g the computers or the use ...ich it would put them.

...oro, which makes automa... equipment, knew its com... were being sold to the ...African Atomic Energy ... but only discovered precise...y they would be used when ...o installed the computers ...end of South Africa's secret ...ment plant at Pelindaba.

These details are in previously unpublished correspondence between the White House and the Senate Government Operations Committee and follow the disclosure that General Electric Co. has asked for a license to sell South Africa two huge atomic power plants.

Subject of Hearings

The proposed sale to South Africa will be the subject of three days of hearings beginning today by the Senate Subcommittee on African Affairs.

An exchange of letters between Office of Management and Budget director James Lynn and three senators reveals that while the computer sale was not done undercover, it was hidden by Foxboro under the code name "Project Houston."

Foxboro officials could not be reached for comment, but staff aides of the Government Operations Committee said Foxboro had told them it gave the sale a code name "to discourage questions" inside the company about the sale.

The senators had asked Mr. Lynn if the United States had violated the treaty prohibiting the spread of nuclear weapons by selling South Africa the two computers. The senators pointed out that South Africa has not signed the treaty, which means that South Africa would be using the computers in a facility outside UN jurisdiction.

Mr. Lynn replied that the computer sale was legal and in keeping with U.S. obligations under the treaty.

"The mere fact that an export item will be used in connection with a nuclear facility not subject to safeguards," Mr. Lynn replied, "does not in itself bring it within the scope" of the treaty.

Mr. Lynn conceded the sale was made without consultation with the CIA, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the Defense Department and the National Security Council. But he also said the "intelligence community was aware of the purpose of the computers before the export license was granted."

Dutch Delay Sale

THE HAGUE, May 26 (UPI).—The Dutch government informed parliament today it would postpone a decision on whether to sell nuclear plant components to South Africa pending a sounding of U.S. official opinion on the project.

The issue brought the government close to crisis in a debate that ended at dawn yesterday.

It centered on requests for a multimillion-dollar government credit for the Dutch consortium involved in the projected deal. The consortium would be joined by General Electric and Brown Boveri of Switzerland.

...ndhi Foes ...eking Unity ... New Party

...DELHI, May 26 (AP).—...political opponents of ...Minister Indira Gandhi ...decided to form a new party ... the leadership of Jaya...h Narayan, who was a ... of India's independence ...ent.

...Narayan, 73, who was re... last November after five ...s of political detention, an...ed plans for the new party ...mbay yesterday.

...party will be composed of ...ers of four major opposi...erties, with support from ...members of the Communist ...Marxist wing. Mr. Narayan ...

...Narayan, recuperating from ...us kidney ailment that led ...release, said he viewed ...ew party not just as an ...neering group but also an ...ment of social, economic ...olitical revolution.

Reforms Are Goal

...objectives of the new party, ...ganizers said in a written ...ent, are "restoration of ...liberties, freedom of the ...judiciary, establishment of ...uine egalitarian social order ...e formation and implemen... of an economic policy de... to eliminate unemploy... and maximize production." ...rces said the new party was ...d to end factional quarrel... with the opposition bloc.

...new party will include ...ers of the Jana Sangh, In...main non-Communist op...n party, as well as mem...

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

If He Is Elected

Ford Declares He Would Ask Kissinger to Remain at Post

By Lou Cannon

SAN JOSE, Calif., May 26 (WP).—President Ford said yesterday that if he is elected in November, he will ask Henry Kissinger to stay on as secretary of state.

Mr. Ford made the statement during a brief meeting with reporters at the airport here. Earlier, he declared his strong approval of Mr. Kissinger at a question-and-answer session with the Los Angeles Press Club.

The President began his third and final day of campaigning in California with a foreign-policy speech before the press club patterned after the one he gave last Saturday in Portland, Ore.

He recounted his early stand against "isolationism" and he defended his present efforts to obtain a new arms limitation treaty with the Soviet Union.

If such an agreement is reached, said Mr. Ford, he will sign it regardless "whether it helps me or hurts me in this election."

The President also staunchly backed Mr. Kissinger, while taking care to say that foreign policy is made by the President and executed by the secretary of state.

The President's rival for the Republican nomination, Ronald Reagan, has on various occasions referred to the "Kissinger-Ford foreign policy."

After declaring that Mr. Kissinger should be judged on whether or not this country has achieved peace "and has a capability of maintaining peace in the future," the President added:

"So, when you have a good policy and the person responsible for its execution, I don't think you should break up a good team, and I don't intend to let Secretary Kissinger go because I think he has been a darned good secretary of state."

There have been widespread reports in Washington that Mr. Kissinger will want to leave government service after November whether Mr. Ford is elected or not.

With this in mind, reporters at San Jose asked the President whether, if elected, he would try to dissuade Mr. Kissinger from quitting.

"Of course," the President replied.

Suez Canal Unit Keeps 3 Bar-Lev Monuments

CAIRO, May 26 (UPI).—Three big fortifications of the Israeli Bar-Lev Line that Egypt stormed and conquered in the 1973 war will remain intact as historic monuments.

The five others, a Suez Canal Authority spokesman said, have been leveled, along with the line's massive wall of sand, to make way for widening and deepening of the canal's channel by 1981.

Martin Heidegger Dies at 86; Was Influential Philosopher

NEW YORK, May 26 (NYT).—Martin Heidegger, 86, the German philosopher, died today in the town of his birth, Messkirch, West Germany. The cause of death was an infection of an unspecified nature.

Widely regarded as the most seminal and influential Continental philosopher of the 20th century, Mr. Heidegger had enormous influence in fields ranging from physics to literary criticism.

His ideas, conveyed by books and lectures at the University of Freiburg, inspired the creation of an entire new school of psychoanalysis and two major movements in theology. Writing in 1958, 18 years prior to Mr. Heidegger's death, William Barrett declared, "Already he is recasting our whole perspective on Western history. The history of textbooks of the future may be built on his ideas of historicity, as in the last few generations they were built on Hegel's."

The German philosopher was closely identified with existentialism, but in fact he was the product of no single school and left none behind him. His contributions were a view of man and a method of thinking that could be taken in many directions in a variety of fields.

Idealism and Nihilism

Mr. Heidegger worked in a period when Western thought was torn between excessive idealism on the one hand and nihilism on the other. His response was nothing less than to rethink the entire history of Western philosophy and to restore confidence in man's ability to ask the big questions.

Despite a controversial relationship with the Nazi party, he was known as a critic of modern social trends. "He showed how technology is rooted in Western philosophy," Kirsten Harries of Yale University said. "He represented an effort to think beyond the simple will to master and dominate the world."

Mr. Heidegger's major work was "Sein und Zeit" ("Being and Time"), which was published in 1927 and launched him on what was to be the overriding task of his entire career: the exploration of the nature of being.

Mr. Heidegger maintained that human experience, while the necessary starting point of knowledge, is not an end in itself but a gateway to the meaning of being itself.

To express this, the philosopher formulated his central concept of *Dasein*, or being-in-the-world.

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 2)



UPI.

Martin Heidegger

Carter Is Victor in 3 States

Church Wins Oregon, Idaho, While Brown Takes Nevada

By Jules Witcover

WASHINGTON, May 26 (WP).—Sen. Frank Church of Idaho won a solid victory in the critical Oregon Democratic primary yesterday, overshadowing three predicted mid-South successes by former Georgia Gov. Jimmy Carter in Arkansas, Kentucky and Tennessee.

Sen. Church also won in Idaho, and Gov. Edmund Brown jr. of California took the Nevada primary in the year's busiest primary day—a day of distinctly mixed blessings for Mr. Carter.

His losses, coupled with his poor showings in Nebraska two weeks ago and in Maryland and Michigan last week, have raised serious questions whether the former governor can convert his lead into a solid grip on the nomination.

Mr. Carter did, however, pick up 107 of the 179 delegates selected in the six primaries. He now has 877 of the 1,505 delegates needed for the nomination.

The Oregon victory sent Sen. Church into the Ohio and California primaries on June 8 as the hot candidate, a label enjoyed by Mr. Carter through most of this year.

A Quantum Leap

Sen. Church, elated, said his showings yesterday "mean that my campaign is taking a quantum leap forward." His success, he said, shows that "people are beginning to take a second look."

He said he did well in Oregon "because, unlike Gov. Carter, I talk about issues rather than the mathematics of delegate selection and the inevitability of my nomination."

Mr. Carter, in New York, attributed his setbacks in the West to running against regional "favorite sons" and said he still believes he will win a first-ballot nomination. "I'm going to scramble," he said. "I don't take anything for granted."

The Oregon vote was confused by the write-in campaign waged by Gov. Brown. The ballots had to be counted by hand, which delayed the final total until this morning. In the Oregon primary, Sen. Church got 35 per cent of the vote and 15 delegates, Mr. Carter got 28 per cent and 12 delegates and Gov. Brown 22 per cent and 7 delegates. Gov. Brown's total was the highest ever achieved by a write-in candidate in a primary.

Mr. Carter won Tennessee with 78 per cent of the vote, Kentucky with 59 per cent and Arkansas with 63 per cent. Sen. Church won Idaho with 80 per cent, and Gov. Brown took Nevada with 53 per cent. The Southern results were a particular humiliation for Gov. George Wallace of Alabama, especially in Tennessee, whose primary he won in 1972 with 68 per cent of the vote.

In two nonprimary states, Missouri and Alabama, Gov. Carter picked up support, but not nearly as much as he had expected.

In Missouri he gained 28 delegates, considerably less than the 40 he had expected. Of the remaining delegates, 21 were uncommitted, Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona got 3, Sen. Henry Jackson got 1 and anti-abortion candidate Ellen McCormack got 1.

In Alabama, Gov. Wallace won 4 delegates, Mr. Carter 2, and 2 were uncommitted.

National Momentum

Mr. Carter, heralding his mid-South victories, said his "national momentum" would withstand any reversals in the Far West. He said he had not counted on winning in Oregon, and a loss there would pose no "strategic disadvantage" for him.

"The main thing is an ability to get strong votes all over the country," he said, emphasizing that he alone had run in all six primaries yesterday.

But psychologically, at least, the Oregon primary was the big prize, because that was the arena of keenest competition, with Sen. Church, Mr. Carter and Gov. Brown—in his write-in drive—focusing heavily on it over the last week.

U.S. Rejects UN Statement On Israeli Acts in Arab Land

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 26 (UPI).—The United States today rejected a majority opinion of the Security Council that called on Israel to rescind measures altering the character of occupied Arab territories and deplored creation of Jewish settlements in them.

U.S. Ambassador William Scranton disassociated his delegation from the majority statement, read by council president Louis de Guiringaud of France, although he said parts of it were acceptable.

The procedure of having a statement of majority opinion read by the council president avoided repetition of the U.S. veto that killed a resolution with similar sentiments in March. Mr. de Guiringaud's statement was not an official action of the council and Mr. Scranton's reaction was not a veto.

Mr. Scranton said that his statement should not be taken as an indication that Washington was "unrelentingly supporting Zionist aggression" and that it was not a reflection of election-year pressures to win the Jewish vote in the United States.

Washington agreed with the majority that a Geneva convention designed to protect civilians in wartime was applicable to the occupied areas, he said, and Israel should "scrupulously comply" with all its provisions.

However, the U.S. envoy said that the council should also have taken note of Israel's impartial administration of the holy places in the Middle East and its holding of elections for local governments in the occupied areas.

None of the other 14 council members publicly dissented.

Israeli Ambassador Chaim Herzog told the council that he was certain all its members would agree that the Egyptian-initiated debate "has been nothing but a futile waste of time designed to divert attention from the major tragedy occurring in the Middle East today [Lebanon], designed as it was to enable one Arab country, namely Egypt, to score over another Arab country, namely Syria."

700,000 Displaced by War

Angola Asking World to Feed Refugees, Cropless Farmers

By David B. Ottaway

LUANDA, Angola, May 26 (WP).—The government has issued an appeal to the international community for assistance in dealing with the needs of an estimated 700,000 refugees from the colonial war against the Portuguese and the civil war.

The main concern right now is the threat of famine facing hundreds of thousands of Angolan peasants because of the destruction of crops during the civil war and the nearly total breakdown of the marketing system due to the flight of the Portuguese from the country.

The situation is described by both Angolan and United Nations officials here as "serious," particularly in the heavily war-affected north and in some isolated regions of eastern Angola.

It is expected to get considerably worse in the coming months, because the fighting last fall disrupted the normal planting season and it is now too late to put in new crops.

Threat of Famine

Foreign relief officials and journalists who have recently traveled in northern Angola tell of seeing or hearing about many cases of near starvation and seriously undernourished children and adults.

So far, there are no reports of widespread deaths from famine there. It is clear from talking with UN relief officials and Angolan authorities, however, that there is a real threat of generalized famine if steps are not taken immediately to deal with the situation.

UN officials say the problem of helping the officially estimated 250,000 Angolans listed as "displaced persons" is extremely complicated because there is an acute shortage of trucks to haul food and other relief supplies into the back country, and the roads in the north are in poor condition after the war.

An airlift, which has been discussed, has been rejected as impractical because there are few airports in the north capable of taking heavy transport planes and also because of the high cost involved, according to these officials.

May Charter a DC-6

The Angolan government nevertheless has been exploring the possibility of chartering at least one DC-6 transport to fly food from the south, where it is still relatively plentiful, to other parts of the country suffering from a shortage of staples, including the capital.

The Angolan government has made its own preliminary assessment of the refugee problem and provided the following estimates to UN agencies: 445,000 refugees outside Angola, including 400,000 in Zaire and 35,000 in Zambia; 250,000 displaced persons from the civil war inside the country, and 35,000 refugees from former Portuguese strategic hamlets (known as "peace villages").

An Angolan relief official said that the number of displaced persons was probably considerably more than the official estimate, because "there are still a lot of people living in the forests or away from their homes, but we don't know how many."

Soviet-Angola Accord

MOSCOW, May 26 (AP).—The Soviet Union and Angola signed agreements today for trade, scientific and cultural cooperation, Tass said.

The news agency said the agreements were signed by Angolan Premier Lopo do Nascimento, Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

Mr. Nascimento is in the Soviet Union on his first state visit here since the Popular Front for the Liberation of Angola took control of the country.

In a meeting yesterday, Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev assured him of continued Soviet support "to build a new society," Tass said.

Gandhi Foes In New Party

(Continued from Page 1)

bers of the opposition wing of Mrs. Gandhi's Congress party and supporters of the Socialist party and a smaller party called the Bharatiya Lok Dal, or Indian People's party.

[Mrs. Gandhi warned that the new party might become a vehicle of "indiscipline, disruption and creation of hurdles in the way of progress," United Press International reported.]

The new party, yet to be named, will be formally launched late next month, Mr. Narayan said at a press conference held with several other opposition leaders.

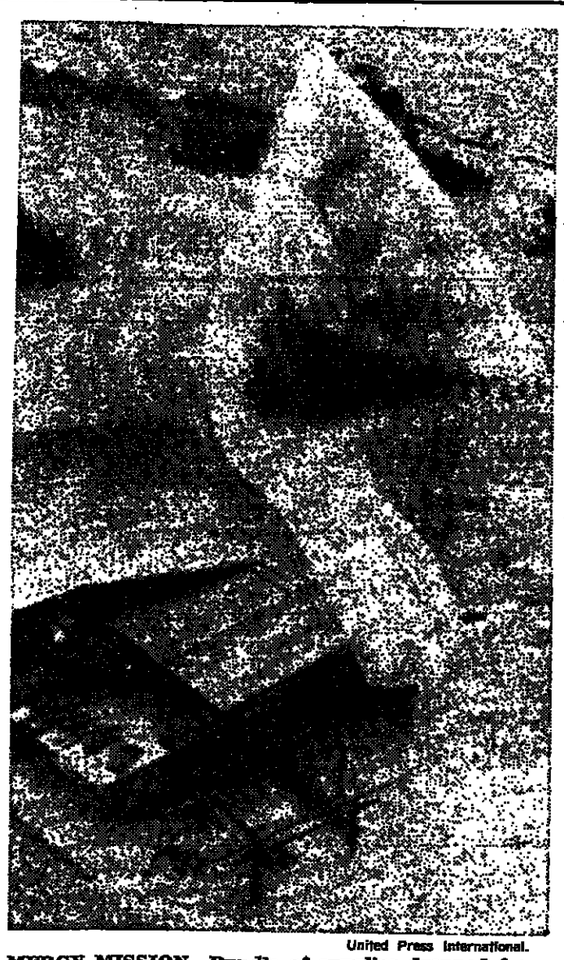
Chief Rival

At the time of his arrest last June, Mr. Narayan had become Mrs. Gandhi's chief rival.

He and several other opposition leaders were arrested hours after Mrs. Gandhi declared a national emergency, imposed press censorship and suspended civil rights in this country of 605 million people.

At the time, Mrs. Gandhi accused Mr. Narayan and others of fomenting chaos and disorder, using unspecified foreign assistance.

Mr. Narayan accused Mrs. Gandhi of having taken the drastic measures to secure her hold on power.



United Press International.

MERCY MISSION—Bundle of supplies dropped from a rescue helicopter to a family stranded in its flooded house in Pampanga Province, north of Manila. Heavy flooding was caused by Typhoon Olga.

8 Are Drowned in Luzon Floods

MANILA, May 26 (AP).—Floods inundated at least 10 towns in central Luzon and killed eight persons when a dam burst today.

The Red Cross said that together with six other drownings in Batangas Province, 50 miles south of Manila, the collapse of the dam in Zambales Province raised to 82 the death toll in the wake of the typhoon which hit Luzon last week.

This toll did not include casualties from a bus carrying 20 passengers swept away by floodwaters in the Bicol region, according to a government radio report.

Turkish Cypriots Lay Down Preconditions on Negotiation

NICOSIA, May 26 (AP).—The Turkish Cypriots announced preconditions today for negotiations with the Greek Cypriots on the territorial aspect of the Cyprus problem, insisting that discussions should be held in "complete secrecy."

The conditions were included in a letter from the Turkish-Cypriot representative to the intercommunal talks, Umit Onan, addressed to his Greek-Cypriot counterpart Tassos Papadopoulos. The letter was broadcast by Bayrak radio.

Mr. Onan said that "the Turkish side is of the view that the territorial issue should be discussed in complete secrecy, without propaganda aims, until a solution favored by both sides is achieved, as provided in the Brussels accord," reached in December but then rejected by the Greek side.

"For this reason the Turkish side defends the view that until the committees foreseen by the Brussels accord are set up, it would not be right to announce any percentages or area," to be retained by the two communities of the divided island.

The Greek-Cypriot side insists that the Turkish side should make concrete proposals, specifying the extent of the 40 per cent of the island under Turkish occupation since 1974 that it wants to retain.

If this is accepted, the letter added, the Turkish-Cypriot side would then be prepared to discuss the territorial issue within the context of the following conditions:

- The Turkish and Greek regions should be homogeneous, both in population and geography.
- In the light of past experience the border of the Turkish region should be able to provide secure living conditions to the Turkish-Cypriot community, side-by-side with the Greek-Cypriot community.
- The area of the Turkish region should take into consideration the present and future social and economic well-being and development of the Turkish-Cypriot community.
- Both wings should be responsible for the defense of their respective coastal areas and have complete authority over their territorial waters.
- In negotiations determining the borders of the regions the humanitarian problem should be taken up in an understanding which would facilitate the living in peace and cooperation of the two communities.

Sadat Regarded as U.S. Tool

In Tripoli, Egypt-Libya Split Appears Very Deep

By Thomas W. Lippman

TRIPOLI, Libya, May 26 (WP).—The rift between Libya and Egypt appears to be much deeper and to be based on more serious issues than was understood when the quarrel erupted in March.

Col. Moamer Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, has predicted a complete rupture and has said that the government of President Anwar Sadat was reaching "the point of no return."

The expulsion of about 10,000 Egyptians from Libya in March was characterized in Cairo as a brutal retaliation against innocent workers for Egypt's arrest of Libyan commandos sent there to kidnap two former Libyan Cabinet ministers. As seen here, however, the two incidents were unrelated to each other and irrelevant to the fundamental differences that have poisoned relations between the two countries.

The real issue is that the Libyans, under Col. Qadhafi's leadership, have come to regard the Sadat government as a bourgeois reactionary regime that has betrayed the ideals of Nasserism and the Arab cause while becoming a tool of the United States.

The same attitude underlies Libya's split with Tunisia, another Arab neighbor with which Libya was once on the brink of merger. The Libyans speak of President Habib Bourguiba as they do of Mr. Sadat, as a temporizer and compromiser who seeks to curry favor with the West, under whose administration the same people prosper as did under colonial rule.

Mr. Sadat and Mr. Bourguiba are both blamed for reneging on agreements to merge with Libya, which Col. Qadhafi regards as a vital step toward his goal of establishing unified Arab power.

"They are Arabs who wear suits and ties and try to be friends with the imperialists," a prominent Libyan official said. "The result is they are not accepted as Arabs or as Westerners."

"Unity is a prerequisite for Arab power," says an analysis distributed by the Foreign Ministry. "It is only Libya that seems to have understood this crucial point. In both the Libyan-Egyptian and Libyan-Tunisian mergers, the Libyans accepted a secondary position in the union. Sadat and Bourguiba were to have the presidency." The mergers have been "delayed," the analysis says, "but the pressure of events will eventually bring their inevitable fulfillment."

Meantime, the feuds continue. A mediation mission by the President of Mauritania recently toned down the propaganda war being waged between Libya and Tunisia, but the border between them is closed to all but a few travelers. The Libyans accuse Tunisia of encroachin on offshore territory that belongs to Libya, and the Tunisians accuse Libya of sponsoring a plot to kill their Premier after he rejected a bribe offer to carry out the merger of the two countries.

Libya cannot afford a complete break that would result in the departure of all Tunisians and Egyptians. An estimated 40,000 Tunisians and nearly 200,000 Egyptians are working in Libya, performing essential tasks in a manpower-short society.

According to Labor Minister Abdel Atti Obeidi, the expulsion of some workers in March was only another in the periodic roundups of those who have entered Libya illegally to find jobs. "We have done it before, but when relations were good, nobody said anything," Mr. Obeidi said. Despite the publicity given to the expulsions, he said, they had nothing to do with the political disputes to which they were linked.

"We still have tenuous relations with the Egyptian regime," Col. Qadhafi recently told a Beirut newspaper. "When these relations break, we will have no objection to responding to the demands of the Egyptian popular masses."

He said that Egyptian soldiers who had won a military victory against Israel in 1973 had been deprived of the fruits of the victory by the politically imposed settlement that Mr. Sadat accepted to court U.S. favor. This was a reference to the Sinai disengagement accords, which the Libyans call "the Egyptian capitulatory agreement with the racist Zionist enemy."

Mr. Sadat, like Mr. Bourguiba, is castigated here for being willing to accept the existence of Israel within its pre-1967 borders. Libya wants Israel abolished.

In the same interview, Col. Qadhafi—while denying that he

As Fighting Intensifies

Lebanese Left Accepts Bid By Sarkis for Peace Parley

From Wire Dispatches

BEIRUT, May 26.—Leftist leaders today accepted President-elect Elias Sarkis's invitation to peace talks, but fighting throughout Lebanon intensified, with most of Beirut, including the international airport, coming under shelling.

Leftist militias endorsed Mr. Sarkis's call for a round-table peace conference, grouping them, their Palestinian allies and their Christian rivals, and announced their readiness to accept another truce which, if declared, would become the 32d of the war.

They drafted a three-point negotiating proposal that leftist leader Kamal Jumblat was to have presented to Mr. Sarkis this morning. Shelling around the central security headquarters near where the two were to have met forced a postponement of the meeting.

Meanwhile, rival political leaders condemned the attempted assassination of National Bloc party leader Raymond Edde. Condemnation of yesterday's attack has come from rightist Phalangist leader Pierre Gemayel and from Mr. Jumblat. Yassir Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, visited Mr. Edde in the hospital last night.

Fighting in Beirut and skirmishes around the countryside claimed at least 75 dead and 160 wounded over the last 24 hours, security sources said.

It was the worst day of shelling in Beirut in more than a week and the escalation paradoxically coincided with a new optimism on the political front following several hopeful signs that Mr. Sarkis's two-week-long efforts to arrange another truce may be succeeding.

Meanwhile, in Abu Dhabi, Arab legislators denounced a proposal by French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing that France send a peace-keeping force to Lebanon.

Members of the Arab Parliamentary Union issued a communiqué in which they said that such a move "would harm Arab-French relations."

French Clarification

PARIS, May 26 (NYT).—Asserting that President Giscard d'Estaing's offer to send troops to Lebanon has been misinterpreted, Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues emphasized today that France has no intention of undertaking a military intervention in the Lebanese civil war.

"There has been talk of French military intervention in Lebanon," the foreign minister said in a radio interview. "That is out of the question." He said that France's Lebanon policy would continue to be that "no external intervention can settle the problem of the Lebanese."

Elaborating on the conditions for sending troops set last week by Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, the foreign minister said that "if the Lebanese authorities, if all the concerned parties are in agreement, if the concerned Arab countries are also in agreement, then France is prepared to make a contribution which would be a small number of French troops, between 2,000 and 3,000 men."

Mr. Sauvagnargues said that he himself had already made such an offer public in a statement before the National Assembly on May 6.

In the official text of that statement, the foreign minister said that France "would not balk . . . if all the responsible parties asked it to participate in the establishment of security arrangements, the object of which would be—after the end of the fighting—to assure the independence of the new start of Lebanese political life."



AP.

Elias Sarkis

5 of 7 Communists In Galilee Won By Moderates

NAZARETH, Israel, May (AP).—Communist-supported candidates unseated two moderate mayors in Arab elections in Israel's Galilee District, according to final returns today, but the radical group failed to win major anti-government victory.

The elections yesterday were the first among Israel's Arab population of 500,000 since riots in March left six Arabs dead.

The radical group of Communists and Arab nationalists, some backing the Palestine Liberation Organization, mounted a major effort to take advantage of anti-government feeling following the unrest, but they won only two of seven towns where the elections were held.

More than 90 per cent of the 13,500 registered voters elected moderate mayors in five towns and gave the vast majority of 56 municipal council seats to candidates supported by Premier Minister Yitzhak Rabin's ruling Labor party.

Leftists backed by the Communists narrowly won the radical victories in the towns of Mi and Dir al Assad.

"The Communists failed to score a breakthrough," said Nazareth political observer.

The voting went smoothly, with no violence reported in the seven towns, where 8 per cent of Israel's Arab population lives.

The big loser in the election was Israel's National Religious party (NRP), a grouping of Jewish zealots in Mr. Rabin's coalition who have fueled Arab dissent by proposing Israeli annexation of the occupied West Bank of Jordan.

The NRP has supported Arab family chiefs in local elections to gain their support in national parliamentary voting. The party's candidates — all incumbents — were defeated in three mayoral contests. The NRP's losses reflect growing solidarity between Israel's Arab population and 670,000 Palestinians in the West Bank, where rioting has flared for four months against Israeli settlements in the occupied areas.

Waldheim in Syria

DAMASCUS, May 26 (UPI).—UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim arrived here today for talks aimed at securing Syrian renewal of the UN's peace-keeping mandate on the Golan Heights.

Mr. Waldheim conferred immediately with Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam, who met him at the airport, and scheduled talks with President Hafez Assad later in the day.

Asked by a newsman if he expected Syria to renew its authorization for the 1,250 peace-keeping troops, a mandate which expires May 31, Mr. Waldheim said, "I hope so."

40,000 Continue Greek Strike; Airline Workers May Join It

ATHENS, May 26 (UPI).—Unions representing Greek airline employees threatened today to defy a government ban backed by military authority and strike in support of leftist workers challenging a proposed new labor law.

About 40,000 workers continued the protest strike for a third day following riots yesterday in which a police armored car ran over and killed a 65-year-old woman and more than 100 persons, including 60 policemen, were injured.

About the same number—considerably fewer than the 120,000 who staged unofficial walkouts across the nation on Monday and yesterday—planned to continue the strike action through tomorrow. They included post and telegraph employees, Athens streetcar and bus drivers and possibly 5,500 employees of the state-run Olympic Airways.

Mobilized by Regime

The Greek airline workers were prevented from joining the earlier strike by a government order mobilizing them and placing them under military authority. But an airline union spokesman today denounced the mobilization order as unconstitutional and said the union was discussing whether to strike tomorrow.

Legal authorities said any workers who struck in defiance of the mobilization order would be liable to a maximum penalty of one year in jail.

The press union, representing about 700 journalists, 600 printers and 700 news vendors, announced that its members were starting a 24-hour strike at 7 o'clock this evening to protest what it called maltreatment of reporters during yesterday's riots.

Police said they arrested more than 100 persons yesterday during the street battles that erupted when police blocked an attempt by 2,000 workers to march on Parliament.

The state prosecutor's office announced tonight that 37 of those arrested will face trial on charges that include insult to authority, illegally carrying arms, causing bodily injury to policemen, disturbing the peace and damaging property.

The strikers were protesting a new labor bill under debate in Parliament that would ban unauthorized or politically motivated strikes. The bill would include penalties for violators and protection for workers who refused to strike.

After yesterday's riots the government of Premier Constantine Caramanlis accused the Socialist party, led by U.S.-educated Andreas Papandreou, and the Communist party of fomenting "nonparliamentary revolutionary activity . . . under the pretext of labor union aims."

Woman Sought in Italy Case Talks to Lockheed Probers

ROME, May 26 (AP).—A businesswoman wanted in connection with a reported $1.6 million in Lockheed Aircraft Corp. payoffs turned herself in to Italian officials and underwent questioning today by a parliamentary commission of inquiry.

Maria Fava, 63, drove to San Remo from the French Riviera yesterday and was taken to Rome under police escort.

Miss Fava headed a commercial firm that has been linked in the press as an intermediary of Lockheed payoffs in the sale of 14 C-130 Hercules planes to the Italian Air Force. She resigned her job three days after the sales contract was signed in 1971.

Her lawyer said that Miss Fava decided to answer questions by a parliamentary investigating commission that plans a trip to the United States to hear witnesses.

The commission planned to send a nine-man committee to the United States at the end of this month. But sources said that some members voiced doubts about the opportunity of the trip while Italy is in the midst of a campaign for parliamentary elections to be held June 20-21.

The Lockheed scandal has become a major campaign issue with the left and the right pointing to it as evidence of corruption in Premier Aldo Moro's ruling Christian Democratic party.

Still missing is Camillo Crociani, a millionaire state industrialist who fled Italy shortly before a warrant of arrest was issued in February. He and Miss Fava reportedly fled together.

Kuwait Blast Kills 3

KUWAIT, May 26 (Reuters).—A cylinder of hydrogen blew up at an oxygen plant here, killing three engineers and seriously injuring a fourth, officials said today.

Concorde Pilot Denies Avoiding Noise Monitors

LONDON, May 26 (UPI).—The pilot of the British Airways Concorde has denied that he switched runways for the return flight from Washington to London yesterday to avoid noise measurements.

The control tower at Dulles Airport told pilot Norman Todd to use the same left-hand runway as the French Concorde and near where the Federal Aviation Agency had set up noise measuring equipment. It recorded a high noise level by the Paris flight.

But it is a pilot's prerogative to request another runway and Mr. Todd took off from the right-hand runway to the surprise of FAA officials, reporters and photographers waiting at the end of the other one.

He told a news conference after the flight that he used the runway because it took the plane's flight path away from densely populated areas.

"When we requested the other runway, which we are entitled to do, we deliberately said that this was not to avoid noise measurements, but to make less noise for the community," Mr. Todd said. "We always have a choice of runways."

French Assembly Votes Forces Bill

PARIS, May 26 (UPI).—The National Assembly adopted a multibillion-dollar bill today to modernize the armed forces and double military spending by 1982.

The bill passed by a vote of 303-181 after sharp debate. The Socialist-Communist opposition charged that President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's military policies were leading France gradually back into the fold of NATO's combined commands.

Under the five-year measure, France's annual military spending will increase from 58 billion francs ($12.9 billion) this year to 115 billion francs ($25.6 billion) in 1982.

4 Nations Agree On a Purification Plan for Rhine

BERN, May 26 (AP).—The four main Rhine River nations yesterday formally approved joint financing of a French project to reduce pollution of the river by salt residues from Alsatian potash mines.

After a daylong meeting, their ministers decided to share the budgeted cost—116 million French francs ($24.6 million) for building underground tunnels in which to dump the solid salt wastes. The Netherlands will contribute 34 per cent, France and West Germany 30 per cent each and Switzerland 6 per cent.

The completed project will, within two years, reduce the salt content of the Rhine at the border between West Germany and the Netherlands from the current level of 130 kilograms per second to 110 kilograms, in two subsequent phases, involving projects yet to be worked out in detail, the salt content is to be reduced to a maximum of 10 kilograms per second.

The river is picking up other industrial waste on its way from the Swiss Alps to the Dutch lowlands, and other purification programs are being weighed.

But salt pollution is the most critical problem for the Netherlands, which uses the Rhine for drinking water, agriculture and the improvement of land reclaimed from the sea.

Azevedo Would Let U.S. Ban Communists From His Regime

By Ned Temko

LISBON, May 26 (AP).—Premier Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo said today that if he became president the Communists could have no place in Portugal's government unless the United States approved. "It's up to America," Adm. Azevedo said in an interview. "The decision will be made in the United States." "As long as the United States remains intransigently opposed, I don't see how it's possible" for the Communist party to have a share in government, the Premier said in an hourlong interview at his residence, the Sao Bento Palace.

Adm. Azevedo is a candidate in the June 27 presidential elections. Although he does not have the formal backing of any of the major political parties, he shows strength in public opinion polls. His supporters attribute firmness and honesty to the Premier, who was chief of staff of the navy before President Francisco da Costa Gomes appointed him Premier last August.

Adm. Azevedo, who will be 59 on June 5, classed himself an underdog in the race, a man without establishment support. "I'm an outsider like Jimmy Carter. But remember, outsiders sometimes win," he remarked with a grin.

His Main Rival

Adm. Azevedo's main opponent in the contest—which anyone with 7,500 supporting signatures can enter—is Gen. Antonio Ramalho Eanes, the army chief of staff, who has the endorsement of the Socialists, the moderate Popular Democrats (PPD) and the conservative Social Democratic Center (CDS). Those three parties obtained about 75 per cent of the vote in last month's parliamentary elections.

"I'm completely convinced the outcome of the elections won't be greatly influenced by party support," Adm. Azevedo declared. He said it would hinge on the voters' appraisal of "the personality of the candidates . . . That is why I'm rather optimistic."

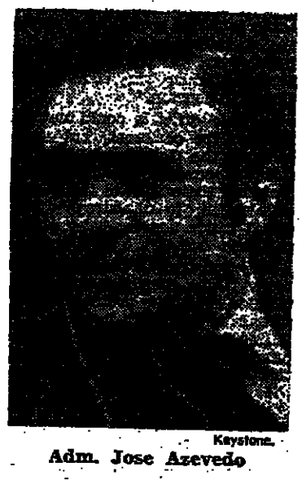
"The Portuguese people know that [last year] at a time when everyone thought political stability was impossible, I maintained that stability . . . and kept a [leftist] minority from taking over the revolutionary process . . . And the only weapon I had was my personality," Adm. Azevedo said.

The Premier heads a provisional government that will be replaced by a new cabinet based on the recently elected parliament, in which the Socialists, with two-fifths of the deputies, will have the largest bloc. The changeover will take place when the new president is inaugurated, probably late in July.

With the changeover, if Adm. Azevedo has his way, will come the expulsion of the Communists from the government for the first time since the 1974 coup that toppled the old rightist dictatorship. There is one Communist minister in the present coalition Cabinet.

While the ouster of the Communists is widely expected—both from what the Socialists have stated and the positions of the two principal candidates—the Premier's assertion that Washington would have the decisive voice surprised U.S. diplomats.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has lobbied vigorously against inclusion of Communists in any NATO nation's government, and Portugal is a NATO member. Mr. Kissinger has had diplomats convey his displeasure over the presence of Communists in Portugal's Cabinet, but U.S. sources affirm that Washington's pressure to get the Communists out ceased last year. U.S. diplomats said they knew of no U.S.-Portuguese understanding that support Adm. Azevedo's statement that Communist participation is "up to America."



Keystone.

Adm. Jose Azevedo

CENTO Talk Put Off By Kissinger

(Continued from Page 1)

week, his Soviet-supported tro from Angola.

"I think Cuba has had recognize that its relations with the United States deteriorating to a certain po that we were determined prevent any further military ventures," Mr. Kissinger said. think the new African policy c tributed importantly." Mr. K singer said yesterday he has ed for an intelligence check Mr. Castro's promise.

Mr. Castro's decision was vealed in a letter to Swe Premier Olof Palme who rela it to Mr. Kissinger. It follo months of warnings by Mr. P and Mr. Kissinger that United States would tolerate more "military adventurism" the Communists.

Iran Foreign Minister Ab Ali Khalatbari also gave a wa ing against any outside Comm nist intervention in the region.

He told the meeting any s intervention could result in in ruption of oil supplies, on wh Western economies are so hea dependent.

10. The voices of children.

(A good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.

هكذا من الأصل

Tax Increase Is Asked

U.S. Aides Say Current Law Threatens Social Security

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP).—U.S. workers must begin paying higher Social Security taxes in order to guarantee that the system can continue paying benefits into the 1980s, program trustees said in a report issued this week.

Congress, so far, has refused administration efforts to raise Social Security taxes deducted from workers' paychecks.

Calling for a tax increase to eliminate short-term deficits, the trustees also said that threats to the system's solvency after the year 2000 are more serious than had been thought, unless the present law is changed.

The trustees, in their annual report to Congress, found no immediate danger for the 32 million persons now drawing benefits or for those joining the pension rolls in the next few years. The accumulated reserves would carry most payments at least through 1981 and perhaps beyond 1984, depending on the state of the economy, they said. They also estimated that the special fund for disability retirement would be solvent until 1979.

Substantial Reserves

The Social Security System, which had been self-supporting through the special taxes on payrolls and had built up substantial assets in reserve, began to run an operating deficit in recent years when the country was hit with simultaneous inflation and high unemployment. Deficits will continue under present tax and benefit arrangements, the report warned, and will eat up the reserves.

The trustees estimated that benefits paid this year will exceed income by $4.3 billion, cutting into reserves that stood at $44.3 billion at the beginning of the year.

They estimated that over the next 75 years the average annual deficit could approach 8 per cent—up sharply from last year's estimate of 5.22 per cent.

Two major causes of the long-term shortfall were cited. One is the changing mix of age groups in the population. The post-World War II baby boom was followed by a sharp decline in the birth rate. At present, there are about three persons of working age for every one 65 or older.

This ratio may fall to about two to one when the "war babies" reach retirement age in the first part of the 21st century and the relatively smaller number of children born after them will have to carry the pension burden.

Automatic Adjustment

The other problem results from what is generally recognized by the trustees as a flaw in the 1972 act providing for automatic adjustment of benefits to the cost of living.

The formula, while assuring relatively modest increases in the payments to persons already retired, had the unexpected effect of greatly inflating the future pensions of persons still working.

The report said that, for example, if the formula were not changed, some workers retiring in 2050 and with spouses 65 or older might get pensions 1.69 times as large as their best year's earnings during their working lives.

The Social Security administration is drafting legislation that would attempt to rectify the formula for future pensions by "decoupling" the increases for persons already retired and the excessive buildup of future pensions, Social Security commissioner James Cardwell said.

He emphasized that the administration has no intention of modifying the portion of the law that provides for automatic increases for persons already retired.



AP.

Lemuel Cook, detail from 1864 photo.

Victory Laugh Was Forbidden By Washington

NEW YORK, May 26 (AP).—George Washington's soldiers remembered him as a pleasant man who forbade his troops to laugh at the British surrendering at Yorktown, according to an account of interviews in a recently discovered 1864 book.

The book, "The Last Men of the Revolution," contains pictures of six Revolutionary War veterans who were still alive at the time it was published and interviews with the men.

Its photographs and material from the interviews appear in a copyright article in the current issue of Popular Photography magazine.

Lemuel Cook, who was 104 at the time of the interview, enlisted in 1775 and was present at Yorktown.

"Washington ordered that there should be no laughing at the British; said it was bad enough to have to surrender without being insulted," according to Mr. Cook.

Alexander Milliner, also 104 when interviewed, remembered Washington as "a good man, a beautiful man. He was always pleasant; never changed countenance, but wore the same in defeat and retreat as in victory."

Mr. Milliner served for four years as a drummer boy in Washington's personal guard. He said Martha Washington often visited the troops and described her as "a short, thick woman, very pleasant and kind."

Military Trial Set n Filipino Hijack

MANILA, May 26 (AP).—Three oslems captured after hijacking Philippine Air Lines jetliner ill be prosecuted before a military tribunal as soon as possible, e martial-law regime said today.

The three other hijackers were lled Sunday in Zamboanga city, 0 miles south of Manila, during gun battle with government oops. Ten passengers were killed ad 32 persons were wounded. he twin-jet BAC-111 was destroyed by fire caused by grenades.

Defense Secretary Juan Ponce nrile ordered the armed forces' dge advocate general, Brig. en. Guillermo Santos, to "take personal hand in the matter nd oversee the conduct of the nvestigation of the case in all its ages, and see to its expeditious ompletion."

Ian Seized in Bid To Speak to Pope

VATICAN CITY, May 26 (UPI).—A young man with a Communist newspaper in his pocket imped a wooden barrier at ope Paul VI's weekly general udience today, demanding to peak with the Pope.

Vatican security agents, who ad been watching the man for ome time, seized him immediately and hustled him out of the udience hall. After two hours f interrogation, the security gents released the man, saying e had obviously had no inention to harm the Pontiff. The dentity of the man was not evealed.

Bhutto Visits China

PEKING, May 26 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan today began a visit to China.



Associated Press.

GOOD NEWS FOR CHURCH—Idaho Sen. Frank Church waved to well-wishers at his Boise headquarters Tuesday night as he took the lead in Idaho Democratic primary.

Results in U.S. Primaries

Oregon

REPUBLICANS	Votes	Pct.	Delegates
Ford	146,946	52	16
Reagan	133,198	48	14
DEMOCRATS			
Church	143,096	35	15
Carter	113,281	28	12
Brown	86,917	22	7

Kentucky

REPUBLICANS			
Ford	67,796	51	19
Reagan	62,269	47	18
DEMOCRATS			
Carter	181,363	59	37
Wallace	51,907	17	7
Udall	33,217	11	2

Tennessee

REPUBLICANS			
Ford	120,557	50	21
Reagan	118,451	49	22
DEMOCRATS			
Carter	256,941	78	36
Wallace	36,397	11	1

Arkansas

REPUBLICANS			
Reagan	28,164	63	17
Ford	11,399	36	10
DEMOCRATS			
Carter	311,414	63	17
Wallace	82,912	16	5
Uncommitted			3
Udall			1

Idaho

REPUBLICANS			
Reagan	66,415	71	16
Ford	22,200	25	5
DEMOCRATS			
Church	58,122	80	14
Carter	8,768	12	2

Nevada

REPUBLICANS			
Reagan	31,516	66	13
Ford	13,753	29	5
DEMOCRATS			
Brown	39,484	53	6
Carter	17,435	23	3
Church	6,739	9	1
Uncommitted			1

(At least 99% of precincts reporting in all states. Remainder of votes and percentages were scattered among other candidates.)

President Scores 2 Upsets

Ford Beats Reagan in 3 States And Loses to Him in 3 Others

(Continued from Page 1)

didate in 1968, with 39 per cent of the total vote.

Mr. Reagan, who swamped the President in Arkansas, made a major effort there, campaigning three times in the state within three weeks. Mr. Ford, on the other hand, abandoned his only scheduled appearance there in order to campaign in Michigan, whose May 18 primary he won.

In the Arkansas voting, Mr. Reagan won 63 per cent of the vote and 17 delegates, while the President got 36 per cent of the vote and 10 delegates.

In Nevada, holding its first presidential primary, Mr. Reagan defeated the President 2 to 1, and he beat the President by 3 to 1 in Idaho, a ratio foreshadowed by a newspaper poll there early this month. Mr. Ford made no campaign appearances there, while Mr. Reagan made a three-day swing through the southern part of the state.

Oregon's generally moderate Republicanism made Mr. Ford the favorite there. The President also had the backing of most of the state's prominent Republicans, including its two U.S. senators.

Russian Charge Denied by Times

NEW YORK, May 26 (UPI).—The New York Times has denied a Soviet claim that Christopher Wren, a Times correspondent in Moscow, worked for the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

The newspaper said that, based on Mr. Wren's denial and two letters to the newspaper from CIA chief George Bush earlier this year, "The Times emphatically denies the charges" leveled at its reporter.

The Times said that the Soviet accusation "dramatically confirms" that news organizations cannot maintain independence as long as the CIA refuses to reveal "its full association with American journalists." The Soviet weekly Literaturnaya Gazeta accused three U.S. correspondents accredited in Moscow—Mr. Wren, George Krimsky of the Associated Press and Alfred Friendly jr. of Newsweek—of working for the CIA. Newsweek and AP have also denied the allegation.

GOP Workers Pin Hopes on Soviet Visitors

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 26 (UPI).—A delegation of young Soviet officials and reporters got a look at the U.S. political process last night at the Kentucky primary election campaign headquarters of President Ford and Ronald Reagan.

The delegation spent about half an hour at Mr. Ford's headquarters, talking with campaign workers, then crossed the street to visit Mr. Reagan's headquarters, where they talked with former Kentucky Gov. Louie Nunn.

The group diplomatically wore Ford campaign buttons when they left his headquarters, but were wearing Reagan buttons when they left the headquarters of the former California governor.

Followers of Meinhof Start Fire in Bilbao

BILBAO, Spain, May 26 (Reuters).—Three men started a fire at the office of the West German consulate here early today after spraying wall signs saying "Meinhof will be avenged" and "Meinhof lives," police said.

Firemen quickly put out the blaze in the empty building. Ulrike Meinhof, a leader of the West German Baader-Meinhof guerrilla group, was found hanged in her Stuttgart prison cell on May 9.



Associated Press.

U.S. FATHER OF THE YEAR—Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., a recipient, and his mother, Rose, at reception in New York where he received the National Fathers Day Committee award. He is the third Kennedy brother to be so honored—John in 1962, Robert in 1960. Others named this year were New Jersey Gov. Brendan Byrne, Olympic track hero Jesse Owens, Hughes Rudd of CBS News, NBC science reporter Frank Field, American Basketball Association commissioner Dave Debusschere, Broadway actor-singer John Cullum and entertainer Ray Heatherton.

U.S. Indicts 16 In Smuggling Cancer 'Drug'

SAN DIEGO, May 26 (AP).—Sixteen persons and three Mexican firms have been indicted as alleged partners in an international conspiracy to smuggle the drug Laetrile into the United States. Supporters of the drug say it is an effective anti-cancer drug, but federal officials have banned it as useless.

The federal grand jury indictments were disclosed last night. They were issued Thursday.

One of those charged with conspiracy in the case is Andrew McNaughton, 57, a Canadian who allegedly produces most of the Laetrile used in North and Central America.

The 12-count indictment accused the defendants and 33 unindicted co-conspirators of producing Laetrile, also known as vitamin B-17, in laboratories in Tijuana, Mexico, then smuggling it into the United States for secret sale as a cancer treatment.

Apricot Pits

Laetrile, a substance derived from apricot pits that is popular as a cancer treatment in Mexico and other countries, has not been approved for medicinal use by the Food and Drug Administration. Its importation into this country is prohibited under federal law.

The group was accused of smuggling other chemicals used illegally in the United States for cancer treatment, including vitamin B-15, or pangamic acid, a substance known as wobe-mugos, and cyto H-3 tablets.

The indictment said the conspirators charged U.S. cancer patients up to 700 per cent more for Laetrile and the other chemicals than the drugs cost in Tijuana.

Once smuggled into the United States, the chemicals were concealed in cars, motels, hotels, homes and airports for distribution throughout the nation, the indictment said.

In some instances, Laetrile was distributed through the mail or through private distribution companies, such as United Parcel Service, it continued.

The Laetrile entered the United States both from Canada and Mexico, the indictment said, but no details of any Canadian smuggling were given.

Mr. McNaughton ran a Montreal research firm until he moved to Sausalito, Calif., where he is president of a foundation bearing his name.

Hole in Airliner Wing

NEW YORK, May 26 (AP).—An American Airlines 747 jet with 320 passengers aboard made a U-turn over Pennsylvania and returned to Kennedy Airport after a chunk of wing was ripped off, apparently by the wind. There were no injuries.

News Analysis

Ford Remarks Assuage South African Opinion

By John Burns

CAPE TOWN, May 26 (NYT).—The big story in the newspapers here last week was a bizarre affair in London involving a South African diplomat and an alleged attempt to procure a film of a British politician's sexual activities. However, the news vendors found space on their billboard for reports that President Ford had spoken of the possibility of meeting with South African Prime Minister John Vorster.

At their stands along the palm-shaded boulevards beneath Table Mountain, the news vendors soon went back to hawking the London story. But the President's remarks, coupled with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's recent announcement that he would open a dialogue with South Africa, have made a major impact.

In fact, it was a week of marked change in South African attitudes toward the Ford administration. The prospect of high-level talks, though qualified by Mr. Ford's observation they are only "a possibility as we move down the road," has done much to soothe the indignation generated by U.S. actions and pronouncements on southern Africa in recent months.

Cool for Years

Relations have been cool for years because of U.S. opposition to apartheid, but there was a sharp deterioration following the Angolan civil war last fall. After Congress ordered a halt to U.S. supplies for the Angolan non-Communist factions, officials in Pretoria complained that South Africa, which had committed troops, had been deserted.

Mr. Vorster recently suggested that South Africa had been inveigled into the war by Washington, an accusation the United States had previously denied.

Then came Mr. Kissinger's trip to Africa last month. He became an anti-hero to most white South Africans overnight with a speech in the Zambian capital of Lusaka in which he declared U.S. support for majority rule throughout white-ruled southern Africa.

It was a speech that would have been badly received here wherever it was made, but the fact that the secretary of state offered prescriptions from black Africa for an area he has never visited officially made it worse.

Threat of War

Last week, however, antagonism gave way to hope. Official statements and editorials have conveyed a sense that Washington and Pretoria can somehow reach an accommodation on the problems of southern Africa and together relieve the threat of a major war in Rhodesia.

Moreover, there is a feeling that dialogue with the United States offers South Africa a chance to talk its way back into the club of Western nations without relenting on the essential principles of apartheid.

Mr. Vorster implied something of this when he spoke at the Cape Town Press Club last week. Talks between himself and Mr. Ford, he said, would be a recognition of the fact that South Africa "can play a part in the affairs of southern Africa for the good." Moreover, he said, the talks "could do a lot of good, not only for South Africa, but for the free world in general, of which we are a part."

Die Burger, a Cape Town newspaper with close ties to the ruling Nationalist party, put it more explicitly in an editorial on Mr. Ford's remarks: "The fear of being caught in South Africa's company is currently greater in Washington and London than in some capitals in Africa. But it is not outside the bounds of possibility to build up in Africa a Western-minded association of states with South Africa as the key factor."

'Lack of Vision'

The paper continued: "This was actually in the process of developing during the Angola war when America itself, on account of lack of vision, sabotaged it in its Congress. We do not underestimate the problems of such a policy direction, but its response in southern Africa might exceed the highest American expectations. It is worth trying."

The common view among diplomats here is that much of this is wishful thinking. The probability, the diplomats say, is that Mr. Vorster and his colleagues are privately more skeptical of the prospects for productive talks than they are publicly willing to admit.

Nonetheless, it is an opportunity, however slim, for the government to break out of its diplomatic isolation and attempt to do something about two problems of pressing concern—the widening guerrilla war in Rhodesia and the dispute over the future of South-West Africa (Namibia).

While it is far from certain that Washington and Pretoria can reach an understanding on either issue, and compromise on the political evolution of South Africa itself is seemingly beyond hope, negotiations in themselves have a value for Mr. Vorster.

Diplomatic Effort

Having failed in an attempt to reconcile Prime Minister Ian Smith of Rhodesia and his black nationalist adversaries, the South African Prime Minister has publicly taken a hands-off attitude, saying that the problem is one for the Rhodesians themselves to solve. However, engaging in discussions with Washington—being seen to make a maximum diplomatic effort—may ease the pressures from the right wing, which would prefer a policy of moral if not military support for Mr. Smith.

While South Africa has spoken in favor of majority rule in Rhodesia, Mr. Vorster has made it clear that he will not use the most powerful means at his disposal to bring it about—a trade boycott, or a closing of the two railway lines to South Africa that have constituted Rhodesia's principal lifeline since the closing of the Mozambique border.

Washington could find Pretoria more amenable on the problem of South-West Africa, which the United Nations has ruled to be illegally occupied by South Africa. Mr. Vorster reiterated his willingness this week to have the South-West African People's Organization participate in constitutional talks on the territory's future, if the ethnic groups now participating agree. While this seems unlikely, at least in the short term, there is no longer the insuperable barrier to the organization's participation, which the United States has held to be indispensable.

On South Africa's future, there seems to be little or no ground for a fruitful exchange.

While Mr. Kissinger acknowledged in Lusaka that white South Africans were an African people with a right to live here, he demanded an end to "the institutionalized separation of the races." For his part, Mr. Vorster has made it plain that there will be no compromise on the essentials of apartheid.

Senate Is Told Ford Backs Kissinger Aid Vow to Africa

WASHINGTON, May 26 (IHT).—Despite strong conservative opposition, President Ford informed the Senate yesterday of his support for efforts to provide $85 million in additional economic aid to black countries of southern Africa.

Ending several weeks of official White House silence about the aid, included in a pending $9.4-billion foreign aid bill, Mr. Ford made his position known in a letter to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee sent by James Lynn, director of the Office of Management and Budget.

"The President supports enactment of legislation to provide $85 million in supporting assistance and will transmit a budget amendment for this purpose," Mr. Lynn summarized.

Mr. Ford's support was viewed as crucial by the State Department to back the public pledges made by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger during a trip to Africa early this month.

Delay in Acting

Although Mr. Kissinger said he was speaking for the administration, the delay by the White House in following through on his pledges had led to speculation that Mr. Ford was waiting until the end of the presidential primary campaign against Ronald Reagan next month before committing himself.

The President was compelled to take a public position, however, by a threat made last week by Sen. James Allen, D-Ala., who is a leading conservative, to filibuster if necessary to block $25 million of the $85 million earmarked for black Africa in the pending aid bill.

In addition, White House and State Department lobbyists on Capitol Hill have been instructed to push hard for support of the African funds, administration officials said.

Compromise Sought

Senate Majority Whip Robert Byrd said yesterday that Senate leaders had withdrawn the bill temporarily to search for a compromise on the $25-million provision.

The West Virginia Democrat said a statement attributed to him Monday that the $25-million section would be dropped was erroneous.

The bill is due to be brought to the floor of the Senate either later this week or shortly after Congress returns after the Memorial Day holiday next week.

The $85 million was added to the foreign aid authorization bill by Sen. Dick Clark, D-Iowa, at the last moment.

4 Letter Bombs Are Intercepted By Scotland Yard

LONDON, May 26 (UPI).—Scotland Yard today intercepted four letter bombs mailed to prominent Britons and warned there may be more to come.

"It is entirely possible there could be others," a Yard official warned. He appealed to the public to be on guard. One of the bombs was sent to Sir Sebag Shaw, 69, one of Britain's leading judges. He sentenced eight persons to life terms for car bombings in London in 1973 and has been threatened frequently by the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

Two others were intercepted in the offices of Home Office officials. The Home Office is responsible for Britain's police and internal security. The fourth was mailed to a bank.

"It is apparent that these are the forerunners of a renewed letter-bomb campaign by the Provisional IRA," a Yard statement said.

It said any more letter bombs "probably will be contained in a brown manila envelope" thick enough to contain a paperback book.

Europeans Split At Unctad Over Fund Proposal

NAIROBI, May 26 (AP).—Britain, West Germany and the Netherlands dissented tonight from a European compromise proposal on commodity price-stabilization demands made by the world's poor nations.

Despite the European split, the proposal was submitted for review by a 24-member group of rich nations, as negotiators attempted to find agreement in the last days of the fourth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

Unctad has been deadlocked for several weeks on two key issues—how to control price changes in basic commodities that provide 80 per cent of the export earnings of poor nations and how to ease the $120-billion debt burden those countries have incurred in dealing with Western industrial powers.

Delegates said that the European Economic Community proposal would commit rich nations to "an early examination of the role and functioning of a possible coordinating financial facility or common fund" to support commodity stockpiles. The proposal emerged after a night and a day of discussion among EEC members.

Canadian Experts Link Vitamin C, Genetic Damage

NEW YORK, May 26 (NYT).—Canadian researchers have found indications that large doses of vitamin C—not much higher than the amounts some persons take to ward off colds and flu—can damage the genetic material of human cells.

The ability to damage genes, or mutagenicity, suggests that this vitamin, which is also known as ascorbic acid, may cause birth defects or cancer, or both.

The research team, headed by Dr. Hans Stich, acting director of the University of British Columbia's Cancer Research Centre, said that on the basis of available data it was "difficult to evaluate the degree of genetic hazard posed by vitamin C to man." But the researchers urged caution in the use of large quantities of the vitamin.

In an interview last week, the scientists said that the damage had been found thus far in three test systems—in bacterial cells, in human skin cells grown in test tubes and in mice that were force-fed the vitamin.

U.S., Egypt Sign Pact For $50-Million Loan

CAIRO, May 26 (AP).—The United States and Egypt have signed a $50-million loan agreement to allow Egypt to import U.S. agricultural and industrial equipment and spare parts.

The loan will be repaid by Egypt over 40 years after a 10-year grace period. The loan bears interest of 2 per cent a year during the grace period and 3 per cent thereafter.

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Page 4—Thursday, May 27, 1976 *

Wages in U.S. and Elsewhere

Americans are still accustomed to thinking that they earn by far the highest wages in the world, supporting the world's highest standard of living. But the reality is that wages and living standards in northern Europe have now generally drawn even with this country's. The trend has been toward convergence for many years, and the average industrial worker in a couple of the smaller countries now makes more than his U.S. counterpart.

The figures are worth careful consideration, for they illustrate the truth that the rest of the industrial world is growing rapidly richer in relation to the United States. That, in turn, helps explain why the U.S. national economy no longer works the way it used to. As the economies of North America, Western Europe and Japan become more similar, they are becoming more dependent upon each other's markets. That costs each government some considerable measure of political control over its own national economy. From World War II through the 1960s, U.S. economic policy assumed, for the most part correctly, that the rest of the world has only a marginal effect on the way things worked here, but the lesson of the 70s is that the great questions of inflation and unemployment are increasingly answered by international influences and that no one government commands. It is not a welcome idea, or an easy one for candidates to discuss in an election year.

* * *

The converging trend has greatly accelerated in the past several years—years which have apparently constituted, in terms not yet fully understood, a turning point in modern economic history. The pattern can be most succinctly described by the following table. The numbers are the average hourly wages, in U.S. dollars, for manufacturing production workers in each of nine countries.

	1965	*1970*	*1974*	*1975*
United States	3.15	4.20	5.66	6.22
Canada	2.29	3.46	5.50	6.20
Japan	.48	.99	2.70	3.10
Belgium	1.32	2.08	5.10	6.46
France	1.19	1.74	3.41	4.57
West Germany	1.41	1.74	5.31	6.19
Italy	1.10	1.75	3.48	4.52
Sweden	1.86	2.93	5.48	7.12
Britain	1.13	1.48	2.61	3.20

These wages include fringe benefits and they are translated into dollars at commercial exchange rates. The rise in wages abroad reflects not only higher pay in those countries' own currencies, but the declining exchange rate of the dollar as well. The source is the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, which has also broken these figures down by industry. In Europe, it appears wages vary much less from one industry to another than they do in the United States. For example, a high-wage production worker's wage in the United States last summer was $9.29, a good deal more than West Germany's $7.94 or Sweden's $7.24. But the reverse is true as the U.S. low-wage production worker made $4.09 while his counterpart in West Germany made $5.10 and in Sweden $6.31.

One institution that watches these figures with unblinking attention, Citibank of New York, observes in its monthly economic letter that the convergence of wages is making the United States increasingly attractive to foreign companies looking for plant sites. In the 1950s and 1960s, it was U.S. manufacturers who built plants overseas. But that's rapidly changing. One notable example is the Volvo plant now under construction at Chesapeake Va., and another is Volkswagen's recent decision to build a plant in the United States. Since those plants mean jobs, they suggest some of the practical benefits to Americans of the new prosperity abroad.

* * *

In the days when U.S. wealth and wages were vastly higher than anyone else's, the very slow growth of U.S. productivity could be easily shrugged off. Productivity is output per man-hour, and in the seven years from 1967 to 1974 it rose 29 per cent in the United States. It rose 35 per cent in Canada, and anywhere from 43 to 80 per cent in the major European countries (except in Britain, where it was slightly lower than here). In Japan, it doubled. It used to be common wisdom that if European productivity approached the U.S. level the rise would slow down to the U.S. pace. But it doesn't seem to be working out that way. Having met what used to be known as the U.S. challenge, several European countries may well keep up a faster rate of improvement than the United States has shown for quite a long time. It is worth remembering that, as the rich economies get richer, they are also getting more competitive.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Repression in Argentina

Under the guise of rooting out supporters of leftist urban guerrillas, elements of Argentina's armed forces appear to be accelerating a campaign of murder, torture, arbitrary arrests and drastic purges. Recent arrivals in the United States present a picture of Buenos Aires, Cordoba and other major Argentine cities dismayingly reminiscent of the brutal repression imposed on Chile after the overthrow of President Salvador Allende in 1973.

The urban terror perpetrated by the Marxist People's Revolutionary Army and the renegade Peronist Monteneros has long been an extremely disruptive and costly problem for Argentina, matched increasingly in the last two years by savage counter-terror from the ultra-rightist Argentine Anti-Communist Alliance. But the direct involvement of regular military elements and the spread of the repression across a wide spectrum of Argentine intellectual and cultural life are recent developments.

In his inaugural address as President after the ouster of Isabel Peron in March, Gen. Jorge Rafael Videla promised to respect human rights. There is no evidence that he and the other members of the ruling junta condone the recent military excesses that have helped account for an estimated 200 deaths from terrorism in the last two months. What is in doubt is not Gen. Videla's good intentions but his ability to control military men driven by obsessions that go far beyond anything remotely connected with Communism.

As Argentina drifted into political and economic chaos under the hapless Mrs. Peron, there were military leaders who advocated a harsh takeover in the Chilean pattern as the only way to save a polarized Argentina from civil war. Gen. Videla and the officers who supported him held out for a more moderate course and carried the day—temporarily. Now, two months later, they seem in danger of losing out to the military extremists who always opposed moderation.

On his recent visit to Santiago, Secretary of the Treasury William Simon declared that economic aid for Chile would be linked to the military government's progress in restoring basic freedoms. In considering the large-scale economic assistance desperately needed by Argentina, the United States and other creditor governments would be well-advised to emphasize that same condition.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Drilling for a Law

Congressmen who want to see U.S. offshore drilling for oil proceed in a safe and sane way are trying to pry a bill to that end out of the House Rules Committee. The measure, which is being guided through the parliamentary maze by Rep. John M. Murphy, D-N.Y., is the product of a select committee drawn from the Interior, Merchant Marine and Judiciary Committees. For lack of an additional couple of votes, the Rules Committee, under fierce pressure from the major oil companies, has been keeping the bill from the floor, presumably planning to delay action until the presidential conventions are imminent and Congress has no further mind for controversy.

With some variation, the Senate has passed its own version of this badly needed bill, which calls for state and local participation to prevent offshore drilling from creating onshore havoc—to the economy as well as the environment. The legislation would compel the publicizing of federal leasing intentions five years in advance and give interested parties—governors, the fishing industry, recreation officials, plain private citizens—a voice in planning and surer recourse to the courts when a substantial case can be made against a particular lease.

Other provisions would make the drillers liable for clean-up costs and damages in the event of spills—not by administrative regulation but by statute; encourage greater participation of small oil companies in the exploitation of the outer continental shelf, and assure a fair distribution of the discovered fuel to needy areas.

Regardless of how individual members may feel about the bill, there can be no excuse for burying legislation of this importance in a committee whose function is not to judge a measure's merit but to speed legislative traffic.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

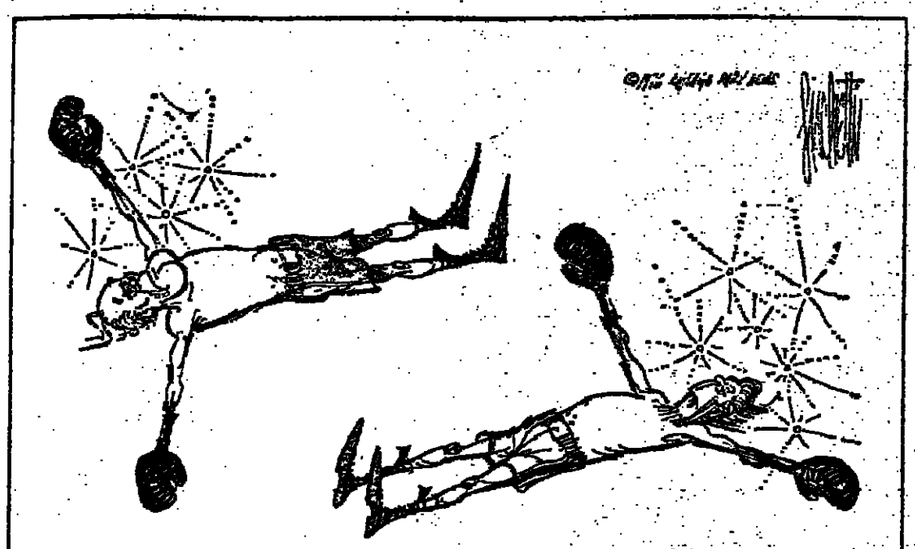
May 27, 1901

LONDON.—There certainly is nothing encouraging in the present condition of the Liberal party, and, as a matter of fact, the prospects for the Liberals never looked darker than they do today. An utter absence of agreement upon vital subjects renders any effective opposition to the government's policy futile. There seems to be no hope, for the present, of the Liberal party uniting.

Fifty Years Ago

May 27, 1926

PARIS.—It looks as though it is going to be a big, red-hot jazz summer around this town. WithFlorence Mills and her shouters and steppers opening at the Ambassadeurs tomorrow night, the syncopated circus is off to a big start. Next on the schedule is Vincent Lopez and his band, followed by the elephantine Paul Whiteman. Only Frisco and Ted Lewis seem to be among the missing.



'Looks Like a Real Fight.'

Kremlin Ponders New War Plan

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON.—The Soviet general staff believes that the West is preparing to make a "surprise attack" against the Soviet Union, and it has devised contingency plans for rapid and powerful counteraction. But Gen. Viktor Kulikov, the Soviet chief of staff, apparently believes that the plans need to be revised in the light of new developments.

The defense lobbies in both Moscow and Washington use the march of technology to justify their demand for new weapons, but when James Schlesinger became U.S. secretary of defense he introduced a significant innovation. He also devised new ways of using existing weapons, by re-targeting the intercontinental ballistic missiles, previously aimed largely at civilian population centers, to cover military objectives. His critics maintained that this introduced a change in the U.S. strategic doctrine which threatened to destabilize the balance of terror. Now it is Gen. Kulikov who speaks of the need to develop "new methods of repelling aggression and waging war."

Suspect the Worth

Unlike Mr. Schlesinger, Gen. Kulikov is not given to thinking aloud about his country's war plans, and his article in Izvestia gives no indication of what the "new methods" which now preoccupy the Soviet general staff are. Western analysts suspect the worst—but they don't know what it is.

The first Moscow reactions to Mr. Schlesinger's targeting changes made it clear that the Soviet Union did not intend to revise the strategic doctrine governing the use of its own missiles. Therefore, until there is evidence to the contrary, it must be assumed that Gen. Kulikov's "new methods" refer to the employment of conventional forces—and it so happens that the publication of his article coincides with the appearance of a Western study which suggests what these new methods might be.

The study, which appears in the current issue of Survival, the journal of the Institute of International and Strategic Studies in London, was written by a consultant to the U.S. Defense Department, Philip A. Karber, director of strategic studies at BDM Corp., one of the defense-oriented U.S. think-tanks. Mr. Karber argues that the 1973 Middle East war has had a profound effect on the Soviet military, leading them to revise their scenario for a war in Europe.

The most important lesson of the 1973 war was that relatively simple and cheap anti-tank guided missiles (ATGMs), which the Russians supplied in great abundance to the Egyptians, could "kill" large numbers of attacking tanks and thus stop an enemy advance. This led to a debate in the West about the future of the tank, and to the more rapid re-equipping of the forces with ATGMs.

Some Western defense analysts believe, however, that the re-equipment plans are too slow and do not go far enough. They also claim that military conservatives are clinging to the tank out of habit and tradition, although its usefulness has been much reduced. A Soviet scenario for a war in Europe has usually assumed a rapid advance into enemy territory led by tanks and armored troop carriers.

Soviet military doctrine insists on the need for speed and maneuver, but the use of ATGMs by NATO forces would slow down the Soviet advance much earlier than this could have been done in the past. It would also make it more difficult for the Soviet forces to maneuver around NATO obstacles as both their doctrine and their training require them to do. The emergence of ATGMs would therefore require them to change either their doctrine or their tactics, or both.

The study made by Mr. Karber makes it clear that the Soviet military have been engaged for some time in a debate on how to deal with the problem posed by the ATGMs. He believes that the three main options under discussion were the use of tactical nuclear strikes, of conventional artillery, and of rapid maneuver and advance by armored forces. It would appear from his account that the advantage in the debate is with the armor advocates, who, he says, "call for preemptive maneuver—attacking the defense before it mobilizes and deploys a dense anti-tank defense."

There are several indications, he says, that in the event of a conflict with NATO, the Soviet Army "would prefer to launch a surprise attack without needing to rely upon massive mobilization of the rear echelon divisions in the Soviet Union, or filling out understrength forces of the Warsaw Pact." This would deprive NATO of the warning it expects to have, "thus preventing the West from establishing a linear and dense forward-deployed anti-tank defense." At present, NATO's main forces are some way from the border defense line. If Mr. Karber is right, the arrival of ATGMs appears to have persuaded the Soviet military that the element of surprise has acquired greater importance than ever, and that they must strike first, before NATO can bring its ATGMs close enough to the Soviet forces to slow their advance.

This does not mean that the Soviet Union is planning a preventive war, any more than Gen. Kulikov's own claim that an unnamed aggressor is planning a "surprise attack" amounts to an accusation that the West is preparing a preventive war against the Soviet Union. What it does mean, however, is that the general staffs of the major powers are now beginning to absorb the strategic as well as the tactical lessons of the two Middle East wars. In 1967 it was the Israelis who launched the "surprise attack," and they won. In 1973 the "surprise attack" was launched by the Egyptians, and they won.

The major powers are unlikely to act in a similarly reckless fashion so long as their nuclear forces act as a deterrent. But while both the superpowers assume that nuclear deterrence will continue to work, their general staffs have to assume that it may break down—and that they therefore have to work out what Gen. Kulikov calls "new methods" of waging war, and what Mr. Schlesinger called his "retargeting doctrine."

(In a recent column (IHT, May 13), Gen. Kulikov was quoted as referring to "new means" rather than "new methods" of warfare, owing to a faulty rendering of his article by the official Soviet news agency, Tass.)

A Second Chance

Some Optimistic Views Of U.S. Role in World

By Peter Grose

NEW YORK—One would never learn it from the scare rhetoric of an election campaign, but some persuasive arguments can be made for an optimistic judgment about the future role of the United States in the world. The decline in this country's global stature may well have bottomed out, along with the loss of self-confidence suffered by Americans and their friends abroad.

When Herman Kahn's Hudson Institute and the Club of Rome—two of the past decade's most eloquent prophets of gloom—begin to detect hope for mankind after all, even the darkest cynic had better take notice and review some of the old assumptions.

Working independently, two respected groups of diplomatic scholars here and in England have recently published separate analyses suggesting that benign new trends are already in the making. In London the influential International Institute for Strategic Studies finds the United States "in better shape" globally than the Soviet Union, even after the U.S. defeats in Southeast Asia and Angola.

Soviet Setbacks

The Institute's annual Strategic Survey traced a long list of Soviet setbacks—in various Middle Eastern ventures, in Portugal, in Moscow's own agricultural failures, which contrast so sharply with the ample food supplies produced by the free economies of the West.

At Columbia University, the Research Institute on International Change took an incisive look over developments of the past six months and reached this conclusion:

"Toward the close of the period, growing signs of economic recovery in the United States and parts of Western Europe, and the approaching end of the presidential interim in the United States, offered increasing hope for overcoming some of the immediate causes of Western weakness and thus for new confidence in regard to East-West relations."

Turning the compass to the so-called North-South relations, Columbia's Global Political Assessment detected a three-stage evolution in the developed world's attitudes toward the less developed countries: from an "ineffective official paternalism" of years past to one of defensive fear after the oil embargo, turning now into a moral concern and search for common interest.

"For a brief historical moment, 1973-75, Northern intellectuals mesmerized by a 'limits of growth' ideology, and Third World spokesmen, burdened by the perspective of stagnant economies, shared a view of the global economy as a pie of constant size, and thus an emphasis on redistribution rather than growth as the road to Southern welfare. By 1976 intellectual rethinking and economic revival weakened this pessimistic view, possibly foreshadowing a more cooperative view of future North-South economic relations."

To jaded observers caught up in all the unsolved problems of the day, such sanguine assessments could come only from the ivory towers of academia.

Loose exchanges among vote-seeking politicians about the Panama Canal, stultifying ideological feuds at the UN Conference on Trade and Development in Nairobi, continuing doubts about meaningful arms control and fears of nuclear proliferation—such specific concerns belie all the natural human inclinations to seek out the bases for hope.

Revealing

But the slightly longer look at things is revealing. The decline in U.S. self-confidence, and the corresponding disillusionment that has sprung up around the globe, can be directly traced to three separate but sequential episodes: the international trauma of Vietnam, followed so quickly by the internal trauma of Watergate and the consequence of an unexpected and unelected President, and the deepest, longest economic recession in four decades. Given these three circumstances, the nation and its people can be excused some loss of self-confidence.

Two of these circumstances have passed—or will have by November—and the third is almost at an end, judging by the economic indicators. Politicians may still think there is political capital to be gained in frightening the voters; but scholars in the think-tanks have spotted some emerging trends in which the public may soon be able to take comfort.

Humphrey's Unhappy Birthday

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Today is Hubert Humphrey's 65th birthday. He's not celebrating it, he's hiding it. It's a reminder of the might-have-beens of a long and useful political life, but even at this late date he keeps hoping people will forget it.

You merely have to read his book about to be published, "The Education of a Public Man," to understand why. He has obviously been living with the nightmare of his narrow defeat for the presidency in 1968, meditating on his blunders in that election, almost blaming himself for the tragedies of the Nixon administration, but ironically still thinking that, if Richard Nixon could recover from losing to John Kennedy in 1960, who knows that the spectacular accidents of life and politics may not give him another chance?

After midnight, while the votes were still being counted in the election of 1968, he wrote in his diary: "I've climbed that damned ladder of politics, and every step has been rough. I've slipped so many times and almost fallen back... that top rung is never going to be mine. My fingernails are scraping it, but I don't have a grip. Yet maybe, maybe we can make it. It's so damn close. I'm so tired."

Agonizes

As he agonizes over that campaign and wonders what would have happened if he had defied President Johnson on the Vietnam war, if his old liberal friends had only stuck with him, if only he had had more money and more time, it is clear why he has not been able to get into this year's race or get out of it.

The one thing he couldn't deny was the calendar. His mind told him it was too late, but his heart won't let him quit. So he refused to get into the late primary elections a few weeks ago, but yet he keeps fiddling with the stop-Carter movement, darting in and out of the critical primary states, remembering the surprises of Harry Truman in '48, Kennedy in '60, George McGovern in 1972, and even the upstart Jimmy Carter in the primaries of '76. The "only-ifs" still seem to hound him in the night.

"I wanted to be loyal to the President [Johnson]," he writes in his book, parts of which now appear in the Saturday Review. "My guts, my heart wouldn't let me do it any other way. I just couldn't yield to his critics... the President was impossible on the war. What a fury when I showed him my task-force report on Vietnam... I had a choice: 'My own man' and denounced by the President as irresponsible. Or muddle through. Really no choice if I wanted to be president," he says in what seems to be a diary after the event, "and I do, how badly I do... I have got to get some rest."

Personal Struggles

This is only the latest evidence that all the great personal struggles for political power in Washington—the stories of Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, and even of the lesser characters of Jim Forrestal, the two McCarthys, John Foster Dulles, and Henry Kissinger—are beyond journalism and are really the stuff of psychological novels.

Yet, win or lose, Humphrey will have a happy birthday. In his middle 60s, he probably shouldn't even be in the race—and looking to the future, this probably goes for President Ford and Ronald Reagan as well—but Humphrey is luckier than all of them.

If Ford and Reagan lose, their public lives are finished, but if Hubert loses, he will still be the senator from Minnesota, and maybe even majority leader of the Senate, which, next to the presidency, may be the most powerful office in the republic.

The feeling here is that Humphrey should get out of the way and let the new generation take over, even if we don't know them, risks and all; but the Democratic party leaders are not quite willing to go with Carter. Something holds them back. He has licked them in the primaries, but he has not convinced them, and the more they doubt Carter, the more they tend to fall back on Humphrey.

A Long Time

This is not just a preference for the Old Guard versus the New Boys. Humphrey has been around here for a long time. His age is a disadvantage but also an advantage. Maybe the main problem in this town is to get the White House and Capitol Hill together, and if you ask Barry Goldwater or Henry Kissinger, or even President Ford who could achieve this miracle, they would probably agree that Humphrey could do it better than anybody else.

Humphrey is clearly not everybody's first choice for the presidency but even at 65 he is almost everybody's second choice. For he has been in politics for over 30 years, and through all the battles of this long generation, has won the respect, if not the support, of most of the leaders of both parties, regardless of their ideology.

He knows this, and says he would be happy if somebody else gets to the top, but he worries about Carter—and his wife Muriel worries about Carter more than he does—so he keeps trying to redeem his defeat of 1968, and keeps dreaming that he might just make it with the support of the Democratic leaders, who still believe in a Humphrey-Carter ticket more than anything else.

Letters

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

On Rhodesia

As an American living in Denmark, I read with little amusement the accusations made by Rhodesian Defense Minister Pieter van der Byl against the U.S. Congress (IHT, May 15-16). His description of the "cowardly and treacherous behavior" exhibited by our elected representatives in Congress in their efforts to block President Ford's support of pro-Western Angolan forces is an affront to the U.S people.

The U.S. Congress, Mr. van der Byl should be reminded, represents the people, more now than in recent decades. Our involvements in Vietnam and Cambodia have taught us a dearly earned lesson in political morality—and the Congress has seen fit to exercise our new-found conscience through its actions concerning Angola. I would suggest, if Mr. van der Byl feels compelled to seek "cowardly and treacherous behavior" in government, that he look within his own country.

ROBERT EMMETT.
Braband, Denmark.

D-Day and France

Using its tightly controlled radio and television network as a house organ for endless self-aggrandizement, the French government has lost no opportunity during this Bicentennial year to remind its citizens of France's crucial role in the fight for American independence. Yet the far more recent Allied D-Day landing and subsequent liberation of France is shamefully played down with each passing year.

In 1974 during the 30th anniversary ceremonies at the Normandy beaches, the Allies were treated as little more than a tag-along group for the Free French and Resistance fighters who brought the Nazis to their knees. As another June 6 approaches, may this American suggest that the government of "our oldest and dearest ally" demonstrate unflinching respect for the historical record and the U.S. contribution to present French freedom.

WARREN KATZ.
Tours, France.

Picking on Spain?

Re the New York Times editorial "Docility Toward Spain" (IHT, May 20):

Apparently The New York Times has never been able to get over the fact that the Communists in Spain lost the war in the 1930s.

I would like to see The New York Times put a bit of effort into trying to change the one-party systems in the Communist dictatorship in the Soviet Union, or in its Eastern European colonies, such as Poland, Bulgaria, etc. Or is it that The New York Times is quite satisfied with one-party systems in these unfortunate countries ruled by harsh dictatorial systems? It is very rare that The New York Times has anything to say on this subject.

The Communist dictatorships are not the only ones—look at Egypt, Iran and the black African dictatorships with one-party systems. But for The New York Times, it is always Spain, Spain and more Spain. Even under Franco, Spain was a paradise compared to what goes on in the Soviet Union.

FRANKLIN JOHNSON.
Sierre, Switzerland.

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هكذا من الأصل

With Recycling System

Leningrad Is Making Good Use of Its Garbage

By Christopher S. Wren

LENINGRAD (NYT).—In the outlands seven miles southwest this historic city of 4.3 million sidents sprawls a nondescript- oking factory that thrives on rbage.

It hardly reflects the tradition- image of Leningrad, one of nder spires and graceful build- gs in pastel hues. But the plant the product of a concerted entific effort to keep the city able and turning its trash into nething useful—farm compost, fuel and chemical by-products.

Leningrad has become a Soviet pioneer in large-scale recycling of trash. No major U.S. city has progressed so far, although a few cities, like Los Angeles and Milwaukee, convert some sewage into fertilizer.

The plant already processes 22 per cent of Leningrad's garbage. Its operation in four years has been successful enough that more than a dozen other Soviet cities are studying or adopting it. Officials hope that Leningrad's three garbage dumps will eventually be converted to play areas with the city's entire trash output, already over a million tons a year, recycled on a self-financing basis.

"Our garbage is doubling every 10 years," said Gennady Alekseyev, the director of Spetstrans, which handles Leningrad's sanitation services. "It is no good just to waste it. So we look at it instead as raw material for further use."

Soviet garbage has an advantage of being vastly more organic in its content than U.S. garbage. The Russians are frugal consumers who have not yet been introduced to the disposable plastic, cellophane and cardboard packaging of the West.

Bottles are saved and returned for deposits—the equivalent of about 16 cents for a pint-sized one. Waste paper delivered to collection centers in sufficient bulk entitles the donor to coupons for purchasing certain books in short supply.

As the quality of Soviet life has improved, so has the quantity of garbage. Each urban dweller in the Russian Federation now accounts for about 660 pounds of garbage a year, according to recent figures in Pravda. By comparison, each New Yorker accounts for 1,590 pounds a year, excluding construction trash.

Soviet cities are coping with 30 million tons of garbage a year, half that of Western European cities, according to Pravda. Moscow spends more than $13 million annually disposing of its garbage.

Leningrad's innovative processing plant was built in 1970. It went into full operation two years later, with further improvements since. It already handles 580,000 cubic yards of garbage a year, a volume that is expected to double. Plans call for two more complexes, one to be built during the current five-year plan, converting Leningrad's garbage entirely into compost and marketable by-products by 1985.

Garbage is trucked to the plant, where ferrous scrap metal is extracted magnetically. The garbage is then loaded into two mammoth drums, each nearly 200 feet long and about 12 feet in diameter, that rotate continuously for two days. During that process, the load is fermented biologically at temperatures of 140 to 160 degrees Fahrenheit.

Used in Hothouses

The resulting flaky brown compost is sold to neighboring state farms at slightly more than $9 a ton for use in vegetable hothouses during the winter. In the summer, it is spread in the fields. The compost has proven popular with farmers. "They're lining up for it," said Arseny Chistyakov, Leningrad's deputy mayor.

A residue of about 25 per cent, including rubber, wood and bone, is thrown away. Glass is pulverized by a special machine. Leningrad scientists report they have now learned how to convert the ballast into worthwhile products such as gas and pyrocarbons. The first such process will begin next year, city officials say.

Once compost production doubles, the operation is expected to become self-supporting. "If we use all the chemists' recommendations, the state farms could get their compost free and we would still break even," Mr. Alekseyev, the sanitation chief, said.



United Press International.

Ambassador William Scranton (hand raised) vetoing a Security Council action.

'Superior to Predecessor'

cranton Gets High Marks From UN Envoys

By Paul Hofmann

ITED NATIONS, N.Y., May NYT). —The French ambas- r remarked at a reception ther day that the new chief delegate to the UN, William nton, was "much superior" to mmediate predecessor.

d, although an Asian ambas- r who did not want to be ified questioned whether Mr. nton actually grasped foreign rs, conversations with two delegates have yielded a nsus that Mr. Scranton de- s high marks for courtesy restraint.

st of the foreign envoys who questioned about the per- nce of the new U.S. rep- tative credited him with g brought about a notice- abatement of the "confron- al" atmosphere at the UN he took over from Daniel han two months ago.

ymptom of the more relaxed was seen in the postpone- that the United States ob- d of a decision on UN mem- ip for Angola. Such a deci- was unwelcome to Washing- t the time.

e new Cuban and Soviet- d rulers of the former Por- se colony formally request- dmission on April 22. The cation was to have been con- d by the Security Council ay 11. But the meeting was y put off when Mr. Scran- t the other members of the tion council know he had structions from Washington. ually, the administration was attack from such con- tives as former Gov. Ronald an of California because of frica policy. Acquiescence in urity Council recommenda- to admit Angola to the UN Cuban troops were still sta- i in that country might have n Mr. Reagan, President s challenger for the Repub- presidential nomination, new mition.

e United States has the r to veto the Angolan ap- ion, but such a move could ously affect its relations with African countries at a time Washington is striving to ew influence in the area.

Scranton enlisted the help e Tanzanian chief delegate, i Salim, who pulls con- ible weight behind the s, and of other Third World nats.

Not That Urgent

e Angolan government in da was persuaded to let the now that its application for ership was not really all urgent because even if it granted by the Security il, Angola could not be ally voted into the world or- ation before the General As- y convened late in Sep- er.

eral diplomats observed pri- y that Mr. Moynihan might used the Angolan affair to re the Third World on racy and decency.

Moynihan came to the UN summer as the man who i talk back whenever the i World went on one of its dic sprees of denigrating the d States. He lived up to his nce billing for a few lively ths.

hen Mr. Scranton assumed his s in March, he said he was sic agreement with Mr. Moy- n, was indeed "a strong rent" of his predecessor, but "not the same kind of per- and had a different style.

Political Savvy

former governor of Pennsyl- a, Mr. Scranton, 59, a mil- ire, was preceded by a repu- n for a soft-spoken manner, tiating skills from his law ing and considerable political y and influence.

his first appearance in the rity Council, Mr. Scranton sounded a conciliatory note, urging delegates from all countries to "talk with me." The next day, in his first formal address, Mr. Scranton discussed Middle East problems and declared that the Jewish settlements in Israeli-held Arab territories were an obstacle to peace.

Arab diplomats lauded what they said was a new "tone" that Mr. Scranton had introduced in the debates on the Middle East, although they must have known that he was following instructions from Washington. They also recalled that Mr. Scranton, after a mission to the Middle East in 1968, had advocated a more "even-handed" U.S. policy in that region.

Mr. Scranton's Security Council debut, with its implied criticism of Israeli policies, alarmed Israel's government. Official explanations were requested, and obtained, in Washington.

Israeli diplomats privately expressed regret at Mr. Moynihan's withdrawal from the UN post, implying a fear that his successor would be less sympathetic toward their nation and its problems. Some Jewish groups here voiced misgivings about the new representative and a few militant Jews gathered on the steps of the U.S. mission, chanting "Out with Scranton!"

Mr. Scranton seemed saddened by such reactions and since then has sought to acquire a more favorable image in the Jewish community.

The Asian ambassador who voiced some doubts as to Mr. Scranton's grasp of world politics said, nevertheless, that he had found Mr. Scranton a "great welcome simply because he was a change from Mr. Moynihan." But by now, the Asian declared, Mr. Scranton was on his own and had to prove himself.

Other foreign diplomats who have talked privately with Mr. Scranton said he appeared to have done his homework and to be well briefed. Members of the U.S. mission praise their new chief's staff relations. "It's a real pleasure to work for such a person," said an official who is not given to hyperbole.

One of Century's Most Influential

Philosopher Martin Heidegger, 86, Is Dead

(Continued from Page 1)

In brief, this means that man is not an isolated ego observing an external world—as in Descartes's famous dictum, "I think, therefore I am"—but is inseparably linked to time and history. There can be no world without man, he said, yet the world is constitutive of man's being.

Because of his focus on human experience rather than reason, Mr. Heidegger has frequently been classified as an existentialist. He denied this, however, on the ground that his interest in human existence was simply a means of working toward the ultimate question of ontology, that of being.

In a formal sense, he made use of the method of phenomenology, which was originated by Edmund Husserl, his teacher at Freiburg. This was an effort to abandon preconceived logical and epistemological categories and to permit objects and human existence to "speak for themselves."

Knowledge for Mr. Heidegger thus comes not by coercion but by letting the world reveal itself for what it is. It is a method that contrasts sharply not only with the abstract rationalism of Descartes, but also with the Nietzschean view that knowledge is ultimately an expression of the will to power.

Influence on Sartre

Along with Kierkegaard, Nietzsche and Husserl, Mr. Heidegger was a major influence on Jean-Paul Sartre and other existentialists—largely because of his concern with human experience. Although he never worked in the area himself, his concept of being-in-the-world and related ideas also led to the development of existential psychoanalysis.

This approach, represented by such men as Ludwig Binswanger in Switzerland and Rollo May in the United States, attempts to alleviate personality disorders through existential analysis rather than through the empirical categories of traditional Freudianism.

Nowhere, however, was his influence more profound than among the theologians.

Rudolph Bultmann, used the categories of the early Heidegger writings—including his concept of man as open to being and history—in his efforts to demythologize the content of the Bible. Mr. Heidegger later was the major influence in the development of the so-called new hermeneutics, which focuses on language as revelational and conceives of words as events.

The philosopher was born in 1889 in Messkirch, Baden, in southwest Germany. His father was the sexton of a Roman Catholic church, and he was raised in an orthodox Catholic home and studied briefly for the priesthood.

He soon decided that his calling was philosophy, but he credited his theological training with awakening the interest in hermeneutics and language that was to be central to his thought. His first published work, his dissertation, was on the medieval Franciscan theologian Duns Scotus.

Mr. Heidegger's philosophical studies took him to Freiburg, where he studied under Husserl.

He was appointed to his first chair in 1923 in Marburg, and his colleagues included Bultmann and Paul Tillich. In 1928 he returned to Freiburg to succeed his former mentor and created a sensation with an inaugural lecture on nothingness as a theme of metaphysics.

In 1933, after the coming into power of the Nazi party, Mr. Heidegger accepted the post as rector of Freiburg. He resigned a year later, but his relationship with the Nazis—a subject he subsequently refused to discuss in public—was to plague him the rest of his life.

Tie to Nazis

He openly identified with the Nazis until 1935. He wore the swastika at formal occasions, and in speeches he spoke up for Hitler.

In 1935, Mr. Heidegger gave a lecture that contained criticism of the Nazi philosopher Rosenberg, but he still spoke of the "inner truth and greatness of this movement" (National Socialism). This would probably have been forgotten if he had not reissued the lecture in print in 1953.

Various scholars took the position that Mr. Heidegger's identification with the Nazis was simply a momentary lapse rooted in such factors as the ethical neutrality of his philosophic categories and his conviction that modern industrial society, founded on faulty Greek philosophical ideas, was falling apart and needed new prophets.

Sons Were Prisoners

Mr. Heidegger married Elfriede Petri in 1912. The couple had two sons, both of whom spent long periods as prisoners of war in the Soviet Union, and an adopted daughter. His brother, Fritz, a retired bank worker in Messkirch, served for many years as a close aide and has been described as "the only person who could read his handwriting."

Mr. Heidegger was a short, stocky man with sparse gray hair who for many years wore a trim mustache. He was shy—some said a recluse—and talked slowly and deliberately. He was an able teacher who, like Plato, valued the spoken word over the written. He was a wine connoisseur, and avid hiker and an accomplished skier, who used to hold seminars on the way up mountains and then ski back down with his students.

During the last decades of his life he never left the area where he was born.

By EDWARD B. FISKE.

Israel Is Probing Airport Attacker

TEL AVIV, May 26 (UPI).—Police launched an investigation today to establish the identity of the man who killed himself and a 22-year-old female security guard in an explosion at Ben-Gurion Airport yesterday.

Ten persons were wounded, one of them seriously, in the blast at an armored inspection booth in the airport compound. The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine claimed responsibility for the attack.

Authorities said that the Dutch passport in the name of Hugo Mueller found on the attacker was forged. But they refused to give any further details.

Airport sources said that the attacker boarded an Austrian Airlines flight for Tel Aviv carrying a case packed with explosives. He apparently set it off when he was asked by the security guard, Miki Ben Yishai, to open it for inspection.

S.E. Asian Neutrals Ridiculed by Hanoi

BANGKOK, May 26 (UPI).—North Vietnam has ridiculed the five-country Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) for its stated policy of neutrality and accused it of still supporting the United States, maintaining U.S. bases and accepting U.S. weapons and aid.

An article in the Hanoi theoretical magazine Hoc Tap says that the three Indochinese nations, and particularly Vietnam, reject improved ties with ASEAN countries until U.S. presence in the area is virtually gone.



René Magritte's photo, "Le Salut au Drapeau," with (from left) Paul Colinet, René Magritte, Louis Scutenaire, Paul Nougé and Paul Magritte. The photo was made in 1935 at Koksijde, Belgium.

René Magritte, the Playful Photographer

By Jan Sjöby

BRUSSELS (IHT).—Throughout his life, René Magritte was fascinated by the cinematic arts, especially those branches of them dealing with cowboys and Indians, cops and robbers, Nick Carter, Laurel and Hardy and bumbling Prussian officers with moustache, monocle and the Kaiser's *pickelhaube*.

In his tenderest years, his favorite toy was a magic lantern. When he and the century were in their late twenties he picked up a primitive camera and started taking snapshots, apparently somewhat wildly at first, at anything that moved or didn't, maturing quickly into a somewhat more discriminating camera bug. In the 1930s he tried his hand at scenario writing but his film scripts never seemed to attract a producer. To make up for that, perhaps, he bought an 8-mm amateur movie camera in the early '50s and set out to produce a number of shorts and not-so-shorts which—whatever their shortcomings may be—do not readily fall into the home-movie category.

The above is, admittedly, not news: Magritte fanciers, critics and analysts have known about it all along.

But precious few, outside Magritte's inner circle of surrealist painter-and-poet friends, have ever had a chance to see much, if any, of the photo and film production of the painter until this year when the Belgian Ministry for French-Language Culture, after persuading his widow, Georgette Magritte, to dust off the reels and negatives stashed away in her Schaerbeek home, sent a collection of 61 black-and-white stills and some 25 minutes of edited Magritte movie reels on the road. The show, "La Fidélité des Images" is on until June 27 at the Brussels Beaux-Arts Museum in the Place Royale and is scheduled for a July opening in Baden-Baden. It will move on from there, on yet-to-be-confirmed dates, to Munich, Vienna, Bordeaux, Paris, Berlin and Rotterdam.

Casual Browse

A casual browse down the frames of stills is likely to leave a casual visitor somewhat bewildered and the picture captions—conceived by Magritte's close friend and fellow surrealist jack-of-all-trades Louis Scutenaire, who also wrote the catalogue preface—are more food for the imagination than for the practical mind. Four upturned pants' seats *belonging* to four bent-over friends in the Forêt de Sénart near Paris in 1929 represent "Les Grâces Naturelles." Paul Nougé, on the Belgian coast in 1937, pipe in hand and a chessboard covering his face, is "Le Géant." "L'Eminence Grise," in a full swimming suit on a Belgian beach, his back to the camera with an open book apparently nailed to his right scapula, is Magritte himself in 1938. One seeks solace and guidance in Scutenaire's preface, learning that Magritte, in his photos as well as in his paintings, was forever looking for "that other reality."

Magritte's other reality, one feels, was impertinent, irreverent, iconoclastic, even subversive: The five characters saluting the flag at Koksijde, Belgium, in 1935 (Colinet, Magritte, Scutenaire, Nougé and Paul Magritte) would most likely have been restricted to barracks, at best, had there been a proper Sgt. Snorkel around.

When Magritte painted, Scutenaire notes in his preface, he was calm and supreme, though easily irritated by outside stimuli. In "his photographer's skin" he was agitated, sometimes acid, thoroughly pleased and amused with himself and his world.

He would order his "actors" around, we learn, perhaps handing the camera over in the last minute to, fearfully grimacing, get in the show himself. The cast was, almost invariably, his closest friends, fellows in the faith.

"I never saw my husband as happy as when back of the camera or in front of it," confirmed Mrs. Magritte. "Who pushed the shutter button was unimportant—he set up the picture, he was the director. Stills were great fun for him, but what really lit him up was the amateur movie camera he bought in 1952.

Mrs. Magritte wasn't merely the star of his cast, she figures in a number of portraits, some lyrical, some loving, some absurd. She posed with a cigarette for a few studies for an ad for the Belgian Boule d'Or brand and (as "La Reine Sériamis" in Scutenaire's caption) in a 1947 study for Magritte's "Rights of Man." One notes, accidentally and incidentally, that "Dieu, le Huitième Jour" (Magritte in 1937, seated on a chair with a cane in his left hand, hiding under a blanket with what appears to be an unfinished canvas covering his face and torso) bears a more than accidental resemblance to his 1947 oil "Le Libérateur," now on permanent display in the Los Angeles County Museum of Art. Magritte, it appears, combined pleasure with business.

The films, Scutenaire points out, were badly mauled by Magritte himself who, perhaps unfortunately, owned an editing set and scissors. "Le Loup Rouge" he notes, was originally an "erotic-fantastico-iconoclastic" sequence of almost an hour—what Magritte left to posterity is a mere few minutes.

The messages left by Magritte, the painter, aren't always easy to read and neither are those of Magritte, the photographer and cinematographer. As in his oils, Magritte leaves a lot to the eye of the beholder and taxes his capacities as a rebus reader.

Paris Opéra Gets Warning on Costs From Chirac

PARIS, May 26 (IHT).—The French government is threatening to cut off all subsidies to the prestigious Paris Opéra unless the administration can come up with a viable plan for enlarging its audience and cutting its labor costs.

At a press conference yesterday, the Opéra made public a letter from Prime Minister Jacques Chirac to Michel Guy, secretary of state for culture. If the Réunion des Théâtres Lyriques Nationaux, from which the Opéra draws its subsidies, can meet Mr. Chirac's demands by July 1, the Opéra will get 95.3 million francs for the 1976-77 season, 22.3 million more than it was allocated last year. Added to this sum will be 10 million francs from the city of Paris. The government further indicated that it was ready to increase the subsidy to 108.3 million in 1977.

But Mr. Chirac said that only a much wider audience could justify putting such large sums of public money at the Opéra's disposal. He said that the principal obstacles to enlarging the Opéra's scope lay in rising labor costs, which now account for 60 per cent of the budget. These obstacles must be eliminated, Mr. Chirac said, in order to permit the Opéra to tour and to increase its audience through radio, television, films and records.

Ivy League's 'Sex-Blind' Policy

By Edward B. Fiske

NEW YORK (NYT).—Ivy League colleges that went coeducational under the assumption that the proportion of women could be kept relatively low are finding that their premise was unworkable.

One by one these colleges are abandoning quotas based on sex and admitting a higher percentage of women than originally expected. The latest is Dartmouth College, which will choose its next class on the basis of which applicants—men or women—are most likely to have a "positive impact" on society.

The shift to coeducation among traditionally male institutions occurred in the late 1960s, mainly because of what they perceived as growing preference for a coeducational environment on the part of the academically superior students for whom they compete.

In part to assuage reluctant alumni, the changeover was often accompanied by a declaration that women would remain a minority. This is possible because federal laws, while requiring equal treatment of students once they are enrolled, exempts private colleges from the need to be even-handed in admissions policy.

However, in the past few years, the quotas have been falling away. In 1972, for instance, Wesleyan University, which went coeducational in 1968 with a 60-to-40 ratio of men to women, adopted a new policy under which the "number of women enrolled should approximate the number of men." Women now make up 47 per cent of the student body.

In 1969

Princeton began accepting women in 1969, with a goal of 1,000 women and 3,200 men. Two years ago, it adopted a policy of equal access and now has 1,282 women and 3,061 men. Harvard University adopted a "sex-blind" admissions policy last year and merged its admissions office with that of Radcliffe College. One result has been that acceptance of women for next fall increased by 17 per cent while that of men fell slightly.

Yale University became coeducational in 1969 after plans to merge with Vassar College finally fell through. For three years, the university accepted approximately 250 women—or 20 per cent of each class—and then abandoned the numerical quotas in favor of a 60-to-40 "ratio" that officials said generally reflected the applications being received.

The most complex changeover is the one now occurring at Dartmouth, which until 1971 was the last all-male college in the Ivy League. That year it decided to maintain a male enrollment of 3,000 and accept as many women as possible by switching to year-round operations. The policy was to be reviewed after four years.

In January, the trustees completed the review and decided to abandon any minimum quota for men and to base its admissions policy on the principle of finding "men and women who have a high potential for making a significant positive impact on society." The administration is now consulting alumni and others on how to translate this goal into concrete admissions decisions to be made next spring.

25 Years

John Kemeny, the Dartmouth president, said that one step would be to look intensively at what members of a particular class had done after, say, 25 years and then see if there was any correlation between professional and other success and "what we knew about them at the time of application to Dartmouth."

The trustees' decision was controversial among alumni, many of whom—rightly or wrongly—perceived the maintenance of a minimum of 3,000 men as a permanent commitment that would not be part of the review process.

"I think that the ratio is less important to Dartmouth alumni than the possible decrease in male enrollment," Raymond Rasenberger, president of the Dartmouth Alumni Council, said in an interview. He also said that it was important to make changes "on a gradual basis."

The Dartmouth approach differs in a fundamental way from the new "sexually blind" policies of other schools in that sex will continue to be a factor in deciding which applicants are likely to have "positive impact" on society.

"I have no doubt that women have just as much ability as men," Mr. Kemeny said. "But the fact is that they do not have as many opportunities open to them as men, and not as many women choose to have full-time careers."

In a letter last month to the Dartmouth alumni magazine, William Andres, chairman of the board of trustees, emphasized to his fellow alumni that sex would continue to be a factor in judging the leadership potential of applicants, but "only to the degree that societal factors dictate it to be valid."

LONDON: 'I Lombardi' Makes Effective Royal Opera Debut

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, May 26 (IHT).—Verdi's early "I Lombardi alla Prima Crociata" was heard for the first time at Covent Garden last night, just 130 years after its first London performance at Her Majesty's Theatre in 1846.

With its four acts and 11 scenes, several of the latter devoted largely to the pageantry of the First Crusade, it is appallingly difficult to stage, and the Royal Opera has been well advised to borrow an ingenious production from the Budapest State Opera, including the Hungarian soprano Sylvia Sass in the taxing prima donna role of Giselda.

This production meets the scene-designing and scene-shifting challenge by recourse to dissolving projections of *trecento* Italian paintings on a backcloth and by the judicious lighting of a fixed tiered platform in mid-stage. It is all both wonderfully simple and wonderfully effective.

Not so much can be said of the opera itself. Julian Budden in his recent "The Operas of Verdi," Vol. I, has called it "a rich compost-heap which fertilized the soil of many a later opera." It has its great moments, notably a splendid big ensemble and Giselda's "Salve Maria" in Act I and the chorus of the Crusaders in Act IV, "O signore, dal tetto natio," modelled on the much finer "Va pensiero" of "Nabucco." But much else is banal, crudely scored and tedious, revealing little either of the inspiration or the art that salvaged equally preposterous librettos in Verdi's later work.

So it is up to the singers, including the chorus, to supply the tensions that Verdi didn't, and in this respect the Covent Garden production is well served. Miss Sass sang spectacularly in half-voice and pianissimo passages, if too shrilly in full voice at the top of her considerable range. Jose Carreras was his familiar mellifluous self as Oronte, her tenor partner, and the Bulgarian bass, Nicola Ghiuselev, making a belated Covent Garden debut, sang and acted gloriously in the ambiguous role of the villain/hermit Pagano. Lamberto Gardelli was the authoritative conductor. Substantial pruning would make for better theater, but that is probably too much to be hoped for nowadays.

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47⅞	37¾	AbbtLab .88	16	50	43⅞	43½	43½	+ ⅛
51⅞	36	ACF In 2.60	8	9	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	+ ¼
10¼	8⅛	AcmeClv .50	12	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	9⅞	AdmEx .91e		17	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ¼
5¼	4	Adms Millis	8	16	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
13⅛	7¼	Addressog	14	28	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
10⅞	7½	Advlnv .18e		37	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
28	22⅝	AetnaLf 1.08	13	523	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
44	36¼	AetnaLf pf 2		6	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅛
7¼	4⅝	Aguirre Co	92	5	8¼	8¼	8¼	
14⅝	9⅜	Ahmans .22	6	19	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅞	Aileen Inc	15	47	3½	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
82⅞	68¾	AirPrd .20b	19	22	81⅜	80⅝	80⅝	— ⅝
20⅞	13	AirbnFrt .75	13	73	18⅝	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
13½	13⅛	AirbnFrt wi		6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
29¾	17¼	Aircoinc 1	7	52	28⅜	27⅞	28⅜	+ ⅜
4	1⅞	AJ Industris	6	42	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
25⅞	18⅝	Akzona 1.20	12	15	20	20	20	
15⅝	13⅛	Ala Gas 1.28	8	2	14¼	14⅛	14¼	— ⅛
111	104½	AlaPw pf 11		z600	109½	109½	109½	— ½
17⅞	11⅛	Alaskin .30e	6	40	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	
21¾	14	AlbanyIn .60	17	12	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞	+ ½
6⅝	5⅞	AlbertoC .36	22	2	7	7	7	
22⅜	17⅝	Albertsn .72	8	20	19¼	19	19⅛	— ⅛
30⅝	19⅝	AlcanAlu .40	100	230	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞	+ ⅝
18⅞	14⅛	AlcoStd .72	5	22	16	15⅝	15⅞	
28	21⅝	AlconLb .28	19	29	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅝	Alexdrs .36e	6	9	7	6⅞	7	— ⅛
11⅞	7⅛	AllegCp .45	29	38	10	9⅞	10	
43¼	26⅞	AllgLud 1.80	8	7	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜	+ ⅜
45⅝	33¼	AllgLud pf 3		1	42¼	42¼	42¼	— ¼
20	16¾	AllgPw 1.60	6	1094	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
20	9¾	AllenGrp .60	16	40	17¾	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
44⅞	33⅛	AlldCh 1.80	9	88	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅜
13⅝	10	AlldMnt .60	6	41	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
15¼	10⅝	AlldProd .60		2	14¾	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
59¾	45⅛	AlldStr 1.70	6	52	47	46	46	— 1
4⅝	2⅝	Alld Supmkt		41	4⅛	4	4	+ ⅛
21⅛	11⅞	AllisChal .60	6	176	19	18½	18¾	
9⅞	6¾	AllrtAut .56	9	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
9½	6⅞	AlphaP Ind	11	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
55¼	36⅛	Alcoa 1.34	31	279	53⅞	52⅝	53⅛	+ ⅛
41⅛	33¾	AmalSug 3a	3	6	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛	— ¼
58	47	Amax 1.75	14	70	56⅝	56⅛	56⅛	— ⅛
140	115	Amax pf5.25		16	136¾	136½	136½	— 2
57	52⅛	Amax pfB 3		23	56¼	56⅛	56⅛	+ ⅛
19⅞	11¾	AMBAC .80	7	27	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
9	4⅞	Amcord .34	7	6	7¾	7½	7¾	
37⅝	29½	Amrc pf2.60		2	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ⅛
23¼	16⅝	A Hess .30b	6	184	21⅞	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
55⅝	45⅝	A Hes pf3.50		12	52⅝	52⅛	52⅝	+ ⅛
21¼	14¾	AAirFlt .48	8	21	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
14⅛	8⅝	Am Airlin		260	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	11¾	AmBaker 1	4	11	13⅛	13	13	
43⅞	38⅛	A Brnds 2.80	7	94	39⅜	39	39⅛	— ⅛
33⅝	19⅝	AmBdcst .80	27	137	31⅛	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	9⅝	AmBldM .40	7	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
36⅞	30⅝	AmCan 2.20	8	64	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	
3	1⅛	AmCen Mtg		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
13⅞	13	AmCred wi		12	14⅛	14	14⅛	— ⅛
28⅞	24	A Cyan 1.50	8	189	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
9⅞	7¾	Am Distill		2	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
23⅞	20	ADistTel .64	9	45	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	12½	ADul pf.84a		5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
23¼	20⅛	AmElPw 2	8	409	21⅛	21	21⅛	
15	10	AFamily .28	7	39	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	
6⅝	2¼	AmFin Sys		17	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
24¾	22⅝	AGIBd 1.96e		19	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
17⅞	15	AGenCv 1.32		11	16⅛	15⅞	16	— ⅛
16⅞	12⅛	A Gnins .66	6	35	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
26⅛	21¾	A Gin pf1.20		9	22	21¾	22	+ ⅛
17⅛	13¾	A Gins pf.90		14	14	14	14	
18¼	13	AmHoist .80	4	50	15⅛	15¼	15¼	
37⅛	31⅝	AmHome 1	20	1171	32⅝	31⅞	32⅛	— ¼
167	147	A Home pf 2		4	145	145	145	— 7½
37⅞	29⅛	AmHosp .40	22	x205	35¾	35	35¼	— ⅝
4⅝	2⅝	Am Invest		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
10⅛	5⅞	A Medicl .12	7	59	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	
8⅞	5⅞	A Medicorp	5	43	7	6⅞	6⅞	
7⅞	5⅛	Am Motors	5	202	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
37⅞	22¾	A NatR 2.64	7	44	35¾	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	8⅝	AmSeat .30e	6	2	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
14	8⅛	A Ship 1.07f	7	15	12⅝	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
27⅞	16¾	AmStand 1	8	25	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	
76¾	54⅛	A Std pf4.75		8	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	
8⅛	6⅝	AmSteril .30	11	30	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
31⅞	26⅛	AmStrs 1.90	5	31	30¼	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
59⅞	50⅞	AmT&T 3.80	10	772	53⅞	53⅝	53¾	
61⅝	55	AmT&T pf 4		33	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	+ ⅛
49¾	45	ATT pfB3.74		83	45⅞	45⅛	45⅛	+ ⅛
47⅛	42¾	ATT pfA3.64		72	44¾	44⅝	44⅝	+ ¼
10⅞	8¾	AWatWk .70	6	27	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	
19¼	16	Ameron 1	5	5	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
10⅛	5½	AmesD .06e	5	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	19¾	Ametek 1	8	17	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	18½	AMF In 1.24	11	98	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
19⅞	14⅝	Amfac Inc 1	6	9	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	26	AMP Inc .44	45	94	33⅞	33⅜	33⅞	+ ⅜
12	8½	Ampco .40a	6	5	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	
8⅛	4⅝	Ampex Corp	19	105	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1¾	Amrep Corp		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
47⅝	36½	Amstar 2.70	7	85	47	45⅜	45⅞	+ ½
9	7⅝	Amstr pf.68		1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
43	34	Amsted 2	6	27	41	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅝
8	5⅝	Amtel .32	6	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
26¾	17¾	Anacond .60		32	24⅞	24	24	— ½
31⅛	22⅛	AnchrH 1.30	7	35	27⅝	27⅝	27½	— ⅛
42	35¾	AndClv 1.20	7	11	37⅛	37	37¼	+ ½
8¼	6	Angelica .12	7	9	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
50⅛	7¼	Anixter .20	5	31	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
12⅛	9	AnsulCo .50f		2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	10¼	Apache .50	6	26	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
29⅝	23⅝	Apco Oil	173	22	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
3⅞	2	Apeco Corp		64	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
17⅝	12¾	APL Corp 1	5	21	13⅝	13½	13½	
4⅝	2½	Appld Mag	15	2	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
60⅝	47⅝	ARA Sv 1.06	15	16	51⅞	51⅛	51½	— ⅛
14⅝	9¾	ArcataN .52	7	21	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
27¼	20½	ArchDan .20	19	63	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
6	3¼	Arctic Entr	18	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
3⅛	2⅛	Aristar		84	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
17⅞	15	ArizPSv 1.36	6	104	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
100	102⅛	ArizPpf 10.70		z150	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	+ 1¼
26	21⅛	ArkLGs 1.70	7	34	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	
4⅝	2⅛	Arlen RltyD		22	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
35⅝	26⅝	Armco 1.60a	9	173	31⅜	30⅞	30⅞	— ¼
32⅝	27	Arm pf2.10		20	29⅝	29	29⅛	— ⅛
52	44¾	Armr pf4.75		z80	51¾	51¼	51¾	+ 1¼
32⅝	23⅞	ArmstCk .84	14	36	27	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅝
50⅝	45¾	ArmC pf3.75		z10	49	49	49	
18	15	ArmRu .60a	6	9	18¼	18	18	
17	12⅞	AroCorp 1	7	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ¼
16	9⅝	Arvin .12e	8	19	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
27⅝	26⅞	Arvinin pf2		13	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
33	21⅛	ASA Ltd .80		195	23⅝	22⅞	23⅛	+ 1½
20	15⅝	Asarco .60	47	201	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ¼
29⅝	18⅝	AshiOil 1.70	6	197	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
40	34⅛	AsdDrG 1.50	10	112	31⅛	30¾	30⅞	+ ⅛
14¼	8⅝	Athlone .60	5	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Atico Mtg		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19⅝	17⅛	AtlCyEl 1.54	7	16	18	17¾	18	+ ¼
100¾	81	AtlRich 2.50	13	292	98⅛	96⅝	98	+ ⅛
66	54¾	AtlRc pf2.80		84	64⅞	62⅞	64⅞	+ ⅝
5⅛	3⅝	Atlas Corp	8	116	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
14¾	7⅛	ATO Inc .24	5	55	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
67¾	64	AutData .48	28	2	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	
7⅞	4⅛	Autmind .34	5	19	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
12⅝	9⅞	Avco Corp	2	81	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
1⅞	9-16	Avco Cp wt		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
37⅝	18⅝	AvcoCp pf		18	36⅞	36⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	7½	Avis Inc	6	42	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
20⅝	10⅝	Avnetinc .60	5	268	15⅞	15	15⅝	
46⅛	32¾	AvonPd 1.80	18	468	44⅝	43¾	44	+ ⅜

B

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
30⅞	18⅝	BabckWil 1	7	71	28⅞	28	28	— ⅝
14⅝	4⅝	Bache .40e	5	66	10	9¾	9¾	
12¼	3⅝	Bakerln .24	8	22	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
54	40⅛	BakrIntl .42	13	194	47⅛	46	46½	— ⅝
11⅛	8¾	BaldDH .60	6	10	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
25⅛	16⅛	Ball Cp .70	6	20	20⅝	20½	20½	— ⅛
19⅛	11⅛	BallyMf .02e	14	112	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
25¼	22⅛	BaltGE 2.08	7	103	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
16⅞	12⅞	BanCa 1.15e	43	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
32⅞	18	Bandag .05e	12	804	16½	17½	17⅞	— ⅛
6¼	4⅝	Banar Punt	3	31	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
33	28⅞	BkofNY 2.20	6	10	31	30¾	31	
16⅝	11⅞	Bk of Va .88	6	20	15¼	15	15	— ¼
35⅝	28⅝	BankTr 3	6	73	33⅝	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
28⅝	25⅝	BnkT pf2.50		71	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
30⅝	25⅛	BarbOil 1.60		42	26	25⅝	26	
18	12	BardCR .22	12	82	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
31⅞	22	Barnes 1.40	7	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ¼
12⅞	7⅝	BasicInc .60	6	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
27⅝	22⅝	BatesMf .80	13	53	27¾	27¼	27⅛	
39⅛	29	BauschL .60	11	83	31¾	30⅛	31⅛	+ ⅝
45⅝	35⅝	BaxtTrv .21	24	1057	36¼	35⅛	35¾	
20⅝	13⅝	BaySfG 1.88	5	7	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
25⅞	21¾	BeatFds .76	13	209	25	24⅝	24⅞	+ ¼
39⅝	22⅝	Beckmn .28	16	45	24⅝	24	24¼	— ⅛
42⅝	39⅝	BectDick .50	18	56	36⅝	36¼	36⅝	+ ¼
22⅞	14	BeechA .80	7	43	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ¼
10⅞	9⅛	Beker .28	5	60	9½	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
20	13⅝	BelcoP .60e	7	50	18⅛	18¼	18⅛	+ ⅛
11⅝	7	BeldinHe .36	7	12	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
26⅛	16	Bell How .84		13	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	+ ¼
20	19⅝	BemisCo 1	9	16	17⅝	17½	17½	+ ⅛
45⅝	40⅛	Bendix n1.72	10	69	41⅛	41	41	— ¼
23⅞	17⅞	BenfiCp 1.25	5	100	20	19½	19⅝	+ ⅝
58⅞	46⅞	Benef pf4.30		2	52⅛	52¼	52¼	— ⅝
28⅞	25½	Benf 5pf2.50		z230	27⅞	27½	27⅝	+ ¼
2⅞	1⅞	Benguet B	7	38	2	1⅞	2	
5⅝	2⅝	Berkey Pho		33	3⅛	3⅛	3½	
19⅝	10⅝	Best Prod	10	111	14¼	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛
46	33	BethStl 2	9	306	41¾	41⅛	41⅝	+ ⅛
81	58	BigThr .32b	20	200	71⅝	70⅝	71	— 1⅛
28⅝	21⅝	BlackDr .40	26	317	22⅞	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	5	BlairJhn .48	7	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
17⅛	14⅝	BlissLau 1b	7	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
20⅝	15⅝	BlockHR .80	10	329	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
46⅛	37⅝	BlueBell 1	6	107	40	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅝	Bobbie Brks		46	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
37⅞	24¾	Boeing 1	10	419	36⅝	35⅝	36⅛	+ ⅛
30⅝	20⅞	BoiseCas .80	12	423	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	27	BkMont 1.80	8	1	29	29	29	— ⅛
29⅝	26	Borden 1.30	9	87	27⅝	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
30⅛	19⅝	BorWar 1.35	9	81	27¾	27	27¼	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅜	Bormans	5	6	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	22⅛	BosEd 2.44	10	36	23	22¾	23	+ ⅛
91⅛	81⅛	BosE pf8.88		z100	88½	88½	88½	
12	10⅝	BosE pf1.17		35	11½	11½	11½	
14⅝	8¾	Braniff .24	12	242	11⅛	10⅞	11	— ¼
29	15¼	BraunCF .30	7	143	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅛
58¾	44¾	BriggS 1.60a	12	49	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	— ⅝
79	66⅝	BristMy 1.80	15	195	71⅞	70⅝	71⅛	— ⅛
48¼	43⅝	BristM pf2		7	43⅝	42⅝	43⅛	— ⅝
12⅞	11	BritPet .35e	19	380	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
35⅝	23¾	BrkwGl 1.20	8	56	33	32¾	32⅝	— ⅜
18⅝	16⅞	BklyUG 1.72	8	7	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	10⅛	BrownC .15e	5	11	12	12	12	
26	15⅝	BwnGp 1.20	10	19	24⅛	23⅛	23½	— ⅝
8⅛	5⅝	BwnShrp .20		15	7⅛	7⅝	7⅝	
8⅝	5⅞	BrwnFer .20	10	39	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
16⅛	11	Brunsvk .44	12	221	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
21⅝	11	BrushW .80	11	16	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
28⅛	18	BucyEr .56	15	85	26⅛	25⅞	26	+ ⅛
18⅝	9⅝	BuddCo .80	5	72	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	+ ⅛
26⅛	20⅝	BuffFo 1.20a	9	3	23	23	23	
8⅛	6	Bulova .85i		72	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
21⅝	19⅝	BunkHil 1.66		4	19¾	19¾	19¾	
7⅝	4⅝	Bunk Ramo		4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
16¼	11¼	Bunkr pf1.50		1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
34	26¾	Burlinf 1.20	10	299	26¼	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
44⅝	31⅞	BurlNo .60e	7	102	43	42¼	43	+ ⅛
7¼	6⅝	BurlNo pf.55		7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
29⅛	24⅛	Burndy .88	12	218	26⅛	25¼	25⅞	— ⅝
108⅝	83⅛	Burrghs .68	24	698	99¼	97	98	— 1

C

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4⅝	2	CabCab For		23	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
27⅝	18⅝	CabotC 1.08	7	16	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
5⅝	2¼	Cadence Ind		6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	3¼	Caesars Wrl	7	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6⅝	3	Cal Finanl	6	22	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	15⅛	CalP Ut 1.52	9	9	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅝
20⅝	10⅝	Callahn .40	22	390	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅜
5⅝	1⅝	Camm Grn		175	2	2	2	— ⅛
27⅛	18⅛	CmpRL .40a	18	50	23⅝	22¼	23⅝	+ 1⅝
35⅞	29¾	CamSp 1.36	11	83	32⅛	31⅝	31⅞	— ⅛
90	25½	CanSoRy 3a	6	z70	38⅛	37½	38⅛	— 1½
13¾	13	CdnPac .86e	7	36	17⅝	17¼	17¼	
52⅞	42¼	CapCitis .20	14	45	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	+ ¼
24⅝	17⅛	CapHold .40	10	116	18⅝	17⅞	18	+ ¼
3	⅞	Capit Mtg		1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
33¾	30¾	Carbor n.90	9	15	32⅛	32	32¼	+ ½
4¼	2½	Carling OKe		25	3½	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
16½	10⅝	Carlisle .88	11	6	15⅛	14⅛	14⅞	
7	5⅛	CaroFrg .20		6	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
21⅝	17⅝	CaroPw 1.60	7	240	19	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
29⅞	26⅝	CarP pf2.67		35	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
34⅝	21½	CarTec 1.60	8	2	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	
18¾	11¾	CarrCp .52	24	72	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ¼
32¾	30½	Carr pf2.25		z30	31¼	31¼	31¼	— ¼
16⅞	12½	CarrGn .09e		1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
25¼	18⅛	CartHaw .90	9	35	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
42⅝	33⅛	CartHw pf 2		10	34	34	34	+ ⅛
8⅝	6⅛	CartWall .40	14	49	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
11	8⅛	CascNGs .92	5	13	9⅛	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
17⅝	13¼	CastlCk .80b	7	45	16	15¾	15⅝	— ⅛
91⅛	69⅝	CaterpT 2.25	12	217	89	88⅝	88⅝	— ⅛
58	46¼	CBS 1.66	12	123	53⅛	52	53⅛	+ 1⅛
2¼	1⅞	CCI Corp		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19⅞	14½	Ceco Cp 1.15	7	3	15	15	15	
58	42⅝	Celanse 2.80	9	409	49⅛	48¼	48⅛	— 1¼
52	46⅝	Celn pfA4.50		2	48⅝	48½	48¼	
14	7⅝	Centex .12	26	54	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅜
18⅝	17⅛	CenHud 1.72	7	21	18⅛	17¾	17⅞	
16⅝	13¼	CenIllLt 1.60	10	91	16	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
29¼	26	CnILt pf2.62		z400	27	26½	27	+ ⅛
14⅞	12⅛	CenllPS 1.28	8	51	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	18	CenLaE 1.48	7	29	18⅛	18¼	18⅛	
15¼	14	CeMPw 1.34	6	28	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	12⅝	CenSoW 1.20	8	220	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
18	14	CenSoya .60	8	12	14⅞	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
23⅛	19¼	CenTel 1.36	9	32	21¾	21⅛	21⅛	
35⅞	19¼	CentrDat .40	15	83	30⅛	29¾	29⅞	— ⅛
22⅛	15	Cert-teed .65	11	26	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
28⅛	21⅛	CessnAir 1b	11	26	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
28⅞	18	Champint 1	11	187	24	23¾	23⅞	+ ⅛
28⅛	18⅛	Chml pf1.20		25	24¼	24	24¼	+ ⅛
13⅞	11⅛	ChamSp .64	8	77	11⅝	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	CharirCo .08	16	62	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
26⅝	21⅝	Charir NY 2	5	22	24⅝	24¼	24⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	7	ChaseFd .60		12	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
32¼	26⅝	ChaseM 2.20	6	294	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	— ¼
4	2½	ChaseT .83e		22	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
11	7⅛	Chelsea .40	5	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
52	37⅛	Chemin 1.40	6	18	39⅝	38¾	38⅝	— ⅝
37⅛	30⅛	ChmNY 2.88	6	94	37⅛	35⅞	37	+ ⅛
32¼	28⅛	Chesapk Va	7	3	28⅛	28	28	— ⅛
64⅛	55¼	Chesbg 1.52	18	63	55⅝	54¾	54⅞	— ⅝
40	34¼	Chessie 2.10	9	45	36	35⅝	35½	— ⅝
35⅛	16¼	ChiEalf .65e	10	5	34	34	34	
9⅛	4¼	ChiMilw Cp		77	7⅛	6⅞	7	— ⅛
35¼	25⅝	ChiPnebT 2	11	24	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
3⅛	2½	ChkFull .10r		6	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
9⅝	4⅞	Chris Craft		19	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
14¼	9¼	Chromal .84	7	13	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
67	53	Chroma pf 5		1	65	65	65	+ 1
2⅝	15-16	Cl Mtg Gp		7	1	1	1	— ⅛
4¼	2⅝	Cl Plt Inv		6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
21⅞	19⅛	CinBell 1.60	7	x3	20	19¾	19¾	— ¼
20¼	17	CinnGE 1.64	10	62	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
106	97	CinG pf9.30		z200	104	104	104	+ 2⅛
105	96	CinG pf9.28		z100	101¾	101¾	101¾	
51	42½	CinGE pf4		z40	44½	44½	44½	+ ½
37	18¾	CinMila 1.40	15	6	31	31	31	+ ⅛
34⅝	28⅝	CIT Fin 2.20	7	80	31⅝	31¼	31½	+ ¼
36⅞	27¼	Citicorp .96	12	758	33⅞	32⅝	33⅛	+ ⅝
49	35⅛	CitiesSv 2.40	8	112	46⅝	45⅝	46⅝	+ ⅝
3	1⅛	CitzSR .30e		37	2	2	2	
11⅝	7	Cityinvst .66	8	96	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
22	16½	Cityin pf B2		11	20⅛	20¼	20⅛	
10¾	10	Cityh pf1.10		27	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
44	25¼	ClarkE 1.60	12	44	40⅛	40¼	40⅛	— ⅛
13⅞	9	ClarkOil .50	19	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
6	4⅛	CLC Am .24	9	6	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
66¼	47	ClvCliff 1.50	13	3	62¼	61⅞	61⅞	— ⅛
30	26½	ClvEHil 2.56	9	88	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	+ ⅛
89¼	78	CIEIll pf7.56		z80	81	81	81	— ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	CloroxCo .52	10	233	11½	10⅞	10⅞	
11⅞	7⅛	CluetPea .40	6	194	9⅝	8⅝	9	— ⅝
13½	10¼	CluetP pf 1		6	12⅝	12	12	— ⅛
16⅞	8	CMIInv Cp		11	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
8¼	5⅛	CNA Finl	7	47	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
14	11⅛	CNA pfA1.10		1	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
12⅛	11	CNA I 1.08a		6	12⅛	12	12	
1⅝	⅜	CNA Lrw		4	1	1	1	
7	4⅛	CNA pR.16k		4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ¼
14⅞	7¼	CoastSt Gas	4	368	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	18½	CstSG pf1.83		43	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
19¼	13⅞	CstSG pf1.19		15	14⅝	14½	14½	
95¼	79⅛	CocaCol 2.65	19	220	81⅛	80¼	80⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	CocaBttg .40	12	194	7¾	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	8⅞	ColdwBk .40	10	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
6⅞	2¼	Coleco Ind	73	32	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	23⅝	ColgPal .76	14	714	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛	+ ¼
15⅛	11	CollinAik .56	7	274	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅝	CollinF .05e	10	34	7¾	7⅛	7⅝	
34⅛	18	ColPenn .70	7	124	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
25	20⅝	ColonlSt 1.45	6	4	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
48⅞	28⅛	Colt Ind 2	7	161	47½	47	47⅛	+ ⅛
71	47⅛	Colt pf4.25		3	67	66¾	66¾	+ ⅛
26⅛	18¼	Colt pf1.60		1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	22⅛	ColGas 2.14	8	131	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
60	56¼	ColGs pf5.62		5	56¼	56⅛	56⅛	— ⅛
7⅞	5⅛	Colum Pict	6	23	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
25¼	21⅝	ColSOh 2.04	6	99	22⅛	21¾	22	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Colwel Mtg		13	2	2	2	
18⅞	12⅞	Combd Com	11	76	18⅝	18	18	— ⅛
47⅛	32¾	CombEng 2	9	57	39⅜	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
32	24⅝	ComwE 2.40	8	426	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
31⅞	29⅛	ComE pf2.87		17	29⅞	29⅛	29⅞	+ ⅛
27	25⅛	ComE pf2.37		77	25⅝	25⅛	25⅜	+ ⅛
23⅛	21¼	ComwE pf 2		2	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
22¼	20¼	ComE pf1.90		2	21	21	21	
11¾	8	CornwO .22f		197	9¼	8¾	9⅛	+ ½
22¼	18	ComO pf1.72		2	19	19	19	+ ⅛
38¼	18⅝	Compugrp	7	47	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅝
8	4	Comput Sci	12	40	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
31¾	23⅛	Comsat 1	6	68	26⅛	25¼	26½	+ ⅛
13	8½	ConAgr .12r	3	37	12⅝	12	12	
56⅝	37⅞	ConeMil 1.60	5	17	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	+ ⅝
19⅛	12⅞	Congoleum .50	10	10	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	13⅛	ConnM 1.60	11	19	16	15⅝	16	— ⅛
25	20	Conrac .70	7	9	21¼	20⅝	21⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	15	ConEd 1.60	4	162	17	16¾	16⅝	
65¾	55⅛	ConEd pf 6		1	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	— ¼
51⅝	44	ConEd pf 5		3	49⅞	49⅛	49⅛	— ⅛
47⅛	39⅛	CnE pfC4.65		z210	44	44	44	
23½	19⅝	ConFds 1.35	10	251	21¾	21⅛	21⅛	
62	56½	ConF pf4.50		3	60	59⅛	59⅛	— ¼
26⅛	18½	ConFrgt .80	11	31	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
29	24⅛	ConNGs 2.24	7	46	26	25⅝	25⅝	
21⅞	18	ConsuPow 2	7	103	20⅝	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅝
78	66	CnPw pf7.76		z100	76⅝	76	76	— 1
78	66½	CnPw pf7.72		z250	74⅝	74½	74½	— ¼
75	63⅞	CnPw pf7.45		z60	74	74	74	
85	75⅛	CnPow pf 6		1	80	80	80	
48	40	CnPw pf4.50		z40	45½	45⅛	45½	
44	37	CnPw pf4.16		z100	41½	41½	41½	— ½
9¾	5⅛	Cont Air Lin		936	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	5	ContCop .50		8	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
13¼	11¼	CtCop pf1.25		z50	12	12	12	
50⅞	41⅛	ContlCp 2.80	13	108	42⅝	41⅞	42	— ⅛
55	45¼	CtlC pfA2.50		3	46	46	46	
31⅛	26⅛	CntlGrp 1.80	8	285	30½	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
50⅞	38⅛	CntlCp 2.32	8	225	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	— ¼
13¼	9⅛	ContlIP 1.28	16	4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
3	1⅝	ContlIl Rity		10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
72	59⅝	ContlOll 2.40	9	176	69	68¼	69	+ ⅛
35⅛	34¼	ContOll wi		459	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
15⅛	12¼	ContTele 1	10	115	12¾	12⅝	12¾	
27⅛	17⅝	Control Dat	9	203	21	20⅝	20⅞	— ⅛
35⅝	26¾	Conwood 2a	8	4	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
6	2½	CookUn .20f	10	35	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
33⅛	29	Cooperin .84	9	77	30⅛	30½	30⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅞	Cooper Lab	19	68	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
15	9⅛	CoopTR .60	4	23	11⅝	11	11⅛	— ¼
18⅛	10⅛	Copeind .60	9	1	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
25¾	17⅝	CoppRg .50a		3	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
52¼	36⅝	Coppw 2.40b	8	17	52¼	51¾	51¾	— ⅛
2¾	1½	Cordura Cp		29	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
76⅞	43⅝	CornG 1.12a	26	232	70	69⅛	69⅝	— ⅝
4	1¼	Cousins Mtg		27	2	2	2	
10	6⅛	Cowles .50	12	1	9	9	9	
35⅛	28⅝	CoxBdct .45	12	1	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
48⅛	41⅝	CPC Int 2.30	9	137	42⅝	42	42¼	+ ⅛
78⅝	47⅝	Crane 2.40	5	13	63⅝	63⅛	63⅛	+ ⅛
5	3¼	CreditF .24	11	5	4	3⅞	4	
26⅛	21⅝	CrockN 1.66	7	27	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
42⅛	35⅛	CrockN pf 3		10	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	10⅛	CrompK .80	8	3	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
29⅝	18⅝	CrouHi .30b	12	65	28⅝	28	28	— ⅛
79⅛	51⅝	CroHl pf3.35		1	75⅛	75¼	75⅛	+ 1⅛
22⅛	16⅝	Crown Cork	7	63	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
49	35⅝	CrwZel 1.80	13	77	44⅝	44⅛	44⅛	+ ⅛
26⅞	14⅝	CTS Cp .60	10	4	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
10¼	7⅛	Culligen .40	9	42	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
38⅛	19⅝	CummEng 1	54	7	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
12	11	CurrInc 1.08		3	11⅛	11½	11⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	10	CurtisWr .60	7	49	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
27½	22¼	CurtisWrA 2		3	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅛
40⅝	26⅝	CutlerH 1.60	9	11	36	35¾	36	+ ½
31⅞	21⅛	Cyprus 1.40	14	6	25½	25¼	25½	+ ¼

D

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
11⅝	8⅝	Damon .20		58	9	8¾	9	+ ¼
11⅛	7	DanRiv .10e	10	90	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅝
24⅝	19⅝	DanaCp .76	10	138	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ¼
41	27½	Dartind .64b	9	18	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
41⅛	32¼	Dartind pf 2		5	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
60¼	37⅝	Data Genl	21	220	50⅛	49	49⅝	— ⅝
17¼	10⅝	Dayco .50b	4	1	15¼	15⅛	15¼	— ⅛
35⅞	26⅝	DaytnHud 1	8	10	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	— ¼
19⅝	17⅛	DaytPL 1.66	8	61	17⅝	17	17⅛	
120	111½	DPL pf 12.50		z30	117	117	117	
77	70	DPL pf 7.37		z100	74	74	74	
21⅝	10	DeanW .50a	4	13	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ½
70⅛	51¾	Deere 2	10	441	66⅝	65⅝	66½	+ 2¼
13⅝	12¼	DelmaP 1.20	8	35	12¾	12½	12⅝	
26⅞	22⅝	DelMon 1.40	6	12	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	
45⅛	37	DeltaAir .60	19	182	43⅝	43	43⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Deltec Intl	41	11	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	3½	Deltona Crp		32	4⅛	4	4⅛	
22⅞	19⅝	DennisMfg 1	8	4	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
25⅛	19⅛	Dennys .44	11	152	19⅞	19	19⅛	— ⅛
34¼	27½	Dentsply .80	15	17	28⅝	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	15⅛	Deseret .28	17	54	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
11⅞	5⅝	DeSotoIn .20	10	26	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
15	13¼	DetEdis 1.45	10	122	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	
76⅝	66	Det E pf7.68		z100	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	
75	64	Det E pf7.45		z130	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	+ ½
62	55⅛	Det E pf5.50		2	57¼	57¼	57¼	+ ⅛
27⅛	25	Det E pf2.75		10	26⅛	26	26	— ⅛
27⅛	25	DoE pfB2.75		8	26	25⅝	26	
23	12⅝	Dexter .44	9	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
13⅞	9	DiaIFinl .66	6	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
42⅝	35¾	DiamInt 2	8	32	35⅝	35¼	35⅛	+ ⅛
22⅝	17¾	DiamM 1.72f	4	19	21⅝	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
76¾	53¼	DiamSh 1.80	10	563	72	70⅝	71⅛	+ ⅝
87⅝	68⅛	Dia Sh pfC 2		3	82	82	82	+ 1
34¼	24⅛	Dia pf D1.20		35	32	31⅝	32	+ ⅛
13⅞	8	DickAB .40	11	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
10⅝	8¼	Dictaphn .60	10	25	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
15	10⅝	Diebold .44	10	4	11¼	11⅛	11¼	
6⅝	4⅝	DiGiorgio	72	16	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
182½	135½	Digital Eqpt	30	231	160⅛	158⅝	160⅛	+ ⅝
11⅛	7⅝	Dillingm .48	6	44	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
24¾	22⅛	Dillingm pf 2		1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅝
37⅛	29⅛	DillonCo .96	12	9	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	— ⅛
63	50⅛	Disney .12b	23	384	52⅞	51⅝	52⅞	+ ⅛
2¼	1⅛	Diversfd In		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Diversd Mtg		25	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	
17⅛	11	DrPeppr .40	20	106	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
44⅛	37½	DomeM .80a	13	54	42⅛	40⅝	41⅞	+ 1⅛
6⅝	2¼	DonLuJ .05e	10	23	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
24¾	19¼	Donnelly .60	10	857	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	13⅛	DorOllv .20e	5	3	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
12	6⅞	Dorsey .40	8	4	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
65¼	44	Dover 1.40	11	31	63	62⅝	62⅝	— ½
114½	91⅞	DowCh 1.60	15	1945	108	103⅛	103⅞	— 4½
56⅛	53⅛	DowChm wi		22	53⅞	51¾	52	— 2⅛
7⅛	4⅝	DPF Inc	14	900	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	— ⅛
26	19⅝	Dravo .95	8	25	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
81	63¼	Dresser 1.50	18	129	78⅛	77⅝	77⅝	— ⅝
18⅝	16⅞	DrexBd 1.44		22	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
9⅛	6¼	Dreyfus .48a	6	11	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ¼
21⅞	16⅝	DukeP 1.50	8	511	17	16¼	16⅞	
97⅛	88	Duke pf8.70		z110	93⅝	93	93¼	— ⅛
92	79½	Duke pf8.20		z100	87⅝	87⅛	87⅛	— ⅛
29⅝	26⅛	Duke pf2.69		13	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	+ ¼
33¼	25⅝	DunBrd 1.06	16	356	26½	25⅝	26⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Duplan Cp		19	4	3⅞	3⅞	
161¼	125½	duPont 4.25e	19	177	153½	151⅛	152½	— ⅝
63	59½	duPnt pf4.50		1	61	61	61	+ ½
19⅝	17⅛	DuqLt 1.72	8	71	18¾	18½	18⅝	
25⅛	22½	Dq 4.1pf2.07		z170	24	23	23	— 1½
25¼	22	DuqLt 4pf 2		z50	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
23½	19	Dq 3.7pf1.87		z20	22	22	22	+ ¼
30	26⅝	DuqL pf2.75		z650	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	
26	23	Dq 2.1pf2.10		z100	24	24	24	
12	7¼	Dymoln .40	9	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	

E

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
36	21⅝	E Systems 1	9	27	34⅝	34	34¼	+ ⅛
37¼	25⅛	EagleP 1.16	9	98	35	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	18⅛	EascoCp .60	8	14	20	19⅝	19⅝	
9⅛	4⅛	EastAir Lin		253	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
40⅝	23⅛	EastGsF .80	9	107	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	14⅝	EastUtl 1.50	8	9	15⅝	15½	15½	+ ⅛
120⅜	97⅛	EasKd 1.56a	25	782	100¼	98⅝	100⅛	+ ⅜
39⅛	29⅛	Eaton 1.80	12	109	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	21⅛	Echlin .48	16	29	22⅛	21¾	22⅛	+ ⅛
30	22¾	EckrdJk .36	16	323	22⅞	22⅝	22¾	
21⅞	16⅝	EckdNC .32	11	21	17¾	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
56⅛	45½	EdisBro 1.72	8	42	48¼	47⅝	48⅛	+ ⅜
17⅛	13¾	EG&G .14	12	58	14¼	13¾	13⅞	— ¼
5⅛	2	Elect Assoc	15	4	3	3	3	
16⅛	12⅛	EDS .50a	11	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
3¼	1⅛	El Mem Mg	8	50	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
9¼	5	EIMM pf 1k		4	8¼	8¼	8¼	
8⅞	4⅛	Elixir Ind	16	26	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
15¼	11⅛	ElPaso 1.10	7	294	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
29¾	26⅛	EltraCp 1.16	8	15	28¾	28¼	28¼	— ¼
47⅛	34	EmerEl .88	20	146	37¾	37⅛	37⅝	+ ⅛
50⅝	40½	Emery 1.20	25	23	42¼	42⅛	42⅛	
15	8⅝	Emeryln .40	19	13	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
30	26⅛	Emhart	8	57	29	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
29⅞	26¼	Emhart wi		1	29	29	29	— ¼
5⅝	4¼	EMI Lt .19e	13	64	4¾	4⅛	4⅝	— ⅛
6¼	5	EmD 5pf.50		z400	5¼	5¼	5¼	
16	11	EmpGas .20	6	44	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
35⅛	22¼	EngihdM 1	9	660	35⅛	34⅞	35	+ ⅛
8	5¼	EnnisB .32a	6	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
27¾	21¾	Enserch 1.60	8	138	23¼	22⅝	22¾	— ½
28	21⅛	Entex 1.20	7	243	26⅝	25¾	26⅛	+ 1⅛
30⅝	17⅝	Envirtec .10e	11	19	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
29	21⅛	Equifax 2	9	3	24	24	24	
11⅛	9⅛	Equimrk .88	9	4	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
33⅛	29⅛	EquitGs 2.60	6	2	31⅝	31⅛	31½	— ⅛
22¼	17⅝	EquitLf 2.34e	11	5	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+ ⅛
42	31⅝	Esmark 1.52	7	31	36⅝	36⅛	36¼	+ ⅛
8	4⅝	Esquire .32	12	5	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
10	5⅝	Esterline .32	10	23	8⅝	8	8¼	
49¼	29⅛	Ethyl 1.40	7	15	41⅝	40⅝	41⅛	+ ⅛
10¼	5	Evans Prod	9	278	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
20⅛	14⅝	ExCelO 1.10	7	54	20½	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
20¼	18	Exclsr 1.76e		18	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
101⅛	85⅝	Exxon 5.15e	8	576	100	98⅝	100	+ ⅛

F

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8⅞	5⅛	Fabrge .40	9	14	7	6⅞	6⅞	
9⅝	6⅛	Facet Entrp	15	28	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
53¼	36⅛	FairCam .80	32	53	43⅝	42⅝	43⅛	+ ½
11¼	6⅛	Fairind .30	15	62	11	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
23⅝	9	Fansteel .50	20	291	23¾	23⅛	23⅛	
7⅛	5⅛	FarWst Fnl	8	15	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
13¾	6⅝	Farah Mfg	9	75	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	4	Fdeders Cp		77	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
31⅛	22½	FedriCo 1.60	4	6	30	30	30	— ⅛
18	12⅝	FedMogul 1	20	4	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
16⅞	13⅛	FedNMt .88	6	172	14	13¾	13⅞	
37¼	24	FedPap 1.60	6	35	37½	37	37	— ¼
23	16½	FPap pf1.20		7	23	23	23	+ ½
15	10¼	F Signl .60a	5	12	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
60	43¼	FedDSt 1.36	12	316	44¼	43⅛	44	
36	21¾	Ferro 1.10	9	46	30	29⅝	30	+ ⅛
16⅛	8⅛	Fibrebd Cp		61	15½	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	FidFin .64e	5	2	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	15	FieldcrMil 1	6	17	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Filtrol Cp	4	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
14⅛	9⅝	FinSanB .28	6	16	13	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
15⅛	9⅛	FinlFed .25r	5	22	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
26	21¼	Firestn 1.10	9	186	21⅝	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
17¼	12¼	FstChar .61r	7	130	14⅝	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
23⅛	16⅛	FstChic .96	8	87	20⅝	20½	20½	— ⅛
49⅛	36⅝	FstInBn 1.10	12	35	44⅛	43⅛	43⅝	— 1
14	9¾	FstMiss .36	4	24	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
30	22⅝	FstNBo 1.88	8	106	26⅛	25⅝	26	
24	20⅝	FstNStBn 2	7	6	21⅛	21⅛	21¼	— ⅝
17⅛	14⅝	FstPa 1.32	11	118	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	FstPa Mtg		4	2	2	2	+ ⅛
11⅛	9⅛	FstUnRl .96	13	8	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	FstVaBk .45	8	x53	6	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
23	17⅝	FWisCp 1.76	8	3	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	23⅛	FischM 1.10	9	3	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
13	9	FishFds .40	5	27	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
17⅛	9⅛	FishrSci .20	8	18	14⅛	14⅝	14⅝	+ ¼
20⅝	14⅝	FleetEnt .32	17	132	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
18⅛	13¼	Fleming .80	8	14	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
12⅛	8¼	FlexiVan .20	21	23	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
20¼	16	Flintkmt 1.16	10	73	18¼	18	18⅛	
29⅝	25	Flin pfB2.25		7	28⅝	28¼	28¼	
24⅛	16¾	FlaE Coast	10	4	21½	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
18	13⅛	Fla Gas 1	7	27	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅛
38⅝	25⅛	FlaPow 2.10	6	25	26⅝	26	26¼	+ ⅛
28⅛	20⅝	FlaPwL 1.56	6	482	21⅝	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
39⅛	30	FluorCp .60	11	57	36⅛	36	36⅛	— ⅛
27¼	19⅝	FMC 1	7	78	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	
39¼	31⅛	FMC pf2.25		12	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛	
6⅛	4⅛	Fd Fair .20		22	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
14	10¼	FooteCB .90	7	2	13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
60⅝	43⅝	FordM 2.40	8	656	56⅝	54	54⅝	+ ½
18⅛	13⅛	ForMcK .92	6	168	17⅛	16⅛	16¾	— ⅝
29⅝	23⅛	FMK pf1.80		114	27⅛	27	27	
15¼	13⅝	FtDear 1.24		13	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	
40¼	28⅝	FtHowP .64	10	559	30½	29⅝	30⅛	+ ⅝
29⅝	21½	FosWh 1.10b	6	9	26½	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
41⅝	27⅛	Foxboro .80	10	56	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	+ ½
35⅛	23¼	FrnklnM .60	13	136	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝	— ½
28⅛	21⅝	FreepM 1.60	13	24	26⅝	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
27¾	18¾	Fruehf 1.80	10	74	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	— ⅛
9¼	4⅛	Fuqua Ind		25	7⅝	7⅛	7½	+ ⅛

G

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7⅝	5⅝	Gable Ind		12	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
17⅝	10⅛	GAF Cp .40	8	59	15	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅛
22	15⅛	GAF pf 1.20		38	21	20⅞	20⅞	
32⅛	26⅛	GATX 1.80	9	120	27⅝	27	27	— ⅛
29⅛	21⅝	GamSk 1.40	5	3	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	+ ¼
40⅛	32⅛	Gannett .72	19	96	35⅛	35	35⅛	— ⅛
31	23⅝	GardDen .76	15	57	24¾	24⅝	24½	— ⅛
16⅝	14⅛	Garfink 1.04	7	17	16⅝	16	16¼	— ⅛
13¾	12⅛	Gas Svc 1.20	9	17	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	
9⅝	4⅝	Gateway In	4	11	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
7⅝	4	GCA Corp	28	2	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	9¼	Gemini Cap		10	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
14¼	12¾	Gemin 1.26a		9	13½	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	9⅝	GAInv 1.06e		28	10⅝	9¾	10	— ⅛
46¼	35⅝	GenAmOil 1	15	26	40	39¼	40	+ ⅛
9⅝	8⅛	GenBanc .80		21	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
13⅛	9⅝	GenCable .72	8	39	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
17¾	13⅝	GenClg 1.32	6	10	16¼	16⅛	16⅝	
26⅛	17	G Cinma .54	7	126	18	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
6⅛	3¾	Gen Develpt	4	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
61⅝	37¼	Gen Dynam	7	81	58¼	57⅛	57¾	—
56⅛	46	GenEl 1.60	14	765	50⅞	50	50⅛	—
31¼	27	GnFood 1.50	11	443	28½	27¾	28⅛	+ ⅛
20⅝	15⅝	GnGth 1.29e	17	24	18⅞	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
14⅝	9⅝	GenHost .60	5	18	10	9⅞	9⅞	
14⅛	8¼	GenInst .22t	81	128	13½	12⅞	13	— ¼
32½	27¾	GnInstr pf 3		1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ¼
21	14¾	GenMed .20	9	3	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
34⅛	26⅝	GenMills .68	15	244	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	
72¼	57¾	GnMot 2.90e	10	1274	69½	68⅛	69⅛	+ ½
73¼	65	GnMot 5pf 5		3	68⅝	68¼	68¼	
53¼	49¼	GMot pf3.75		1	51½	51½	51½	
7⅝	5	GenPort Inc	32	70	6⅛	6	6	
18⅛	16½	GPubUt 1.68	9	599	16⅝	16⅝	16½	
11⅛	7¾	GenRefr .40	5	3	8⅛	8⅛	8½	— ⅛
45⅛	34¼	GnSignal .84	13	25	42⅛	42	42	— ⅛
5¼	3½	Gen Steel	4	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
28⅛	23¾	G TelEl 1.80	8	967	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
23½	18	G Tire 1.10b	6	40	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
9	5⅝	Genesco Inc		35	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	18⅝	Genstar 1.20	5	4	23	23	23	— ⅛
41⅛	36⅛	GenuPts .76	19	8	37	36½	36½	— ¼
56	42	GeoPac 1.20	19	626	53⅞	53	53	— ⅛
28	26	GePw pf2.75		43	27	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
26⅝	19½	Gerber 1.20	8	18	21	21	21	
177⅝	152	GettyOil 2e	11	39	162	161	161	— 1
17⅝	17	GettO pf1.20		17	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
8¼	4½	GF Busn .32	19	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
12⅛	10¼	GiantPC .80	8	2	12	12	12	+ ⅛
18⅝	9⅝	GibrFnl .58t	6	44	15	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅛
8⅛	7½	GibraFin wi		5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
11½	5⅝	GiddLew .40	8	69	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	9¼	GiffdHill .64	8	7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
38⅛	29¼	Gillette 1.50	11	255	30	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
18	11⅛	Ginos Inc	8	44	14	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	6¼	GleasW .07e		25	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ¼
11⅛	7⅝	Global Mar	24	267	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
32⅝	20⅛	GlobeUn 1a	5	6	28⅛	28¼	28⅛	— ⅛
18½	11½	GoldWt Fin	5	76	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	13⅛	GoldW pf.78		17	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	18	Goodrh 1.12	14	99	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
25⅛	20⅛	Goodyr 1.10	9	259	20⅞	20⅝	20½	— ⅛
16¼	12⅝	GorJwlA .32	6	12	12½	12½	12½	
32⅛	26¼	Gouldin 1.36	8	89	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	+ ⅛
24	19¼	Gould pf1.35		13	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
23⅝	18⅝	Grace 1.70	6	135	25⅛	25	25⅛	— ⅛
33⅝	24⅝	Grainger .36	21	5	32⅛	32½	32½	
15⅞	12¼	GrandUn .80	7	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
17⅛	12⅛	Granitvl .80	6	16	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
19⅛	13⅛	GrayDrg .60	6	8	17	16¾	17	+ ⅛
15⅝	10⅛	GtAtlPac	128	47	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
24⅛	18⅝	GtLkD 1.20a	5	2	20	20	20	
17⅛	14⅛	GtNoIr 1.25e	11	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
73	42½	GtNorN 1.80	10	64	62⅛	61⅛	61⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	13⅛	GtWnFin .50	9	46	16⅝	16¼	16⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	21⅛	GtWest Unit	2	7	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
19⅞	17⅝	GtWn pf1.86		10	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	15⅛	GrGiant 1.08	16	14	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	13	Greyh 1.04a	8	129	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	1¼	Greyhnd wt		28	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Grolier Inc		16	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
18⅞	14	Grumm .60a	6	34	18	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	9⅝	GuardIn .30	9	6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Guard Mtg		21	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
10¼	7½	GlfLfHld .56	7	161	9	8¾	8¾	
3⅛	1⅛	GulfMtg Rlt		7	2	1⅞	1⅞	
26⅛	20⅝	GulfOil 1.70	7	545	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
21⅝	14¼	GulfResrc 1	6	21	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	
26⅛	18	GlR pfB1.30		1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
15⅝	12	GlfStUt 1.32	7	429	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
26⅝	21	GlfWn .60b	5	612	24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ½
8½	5⅝	GlfW Ind wt		225	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
102½	76	GlfWpf 3.87		8	93⅞	92	93⅞	+ 1⅛
45½	35¼	GlfW pf2.50		6	44	44	44	— ¼
6⅝	3½	Gulton Ind	10	17	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛

H

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
18⅝	14⅛	HallFB .60	11	8	16½	16⅝	16⅝	
17⅛	13⅝	HallPrt .80a	6	8	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
57	48¼	Hallibrtn .56	13	475	55⅝	54⅝	55⅛	+ ⅛
23⅞	16¾	HamrlP 1.20	8	36	22	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	3⅛	Hammond		3	5	5	5	— ⅛
7⅝	5	Handlmn .40	12	51	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
30⅛	21⅛	HandyHar 1	5	2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
28½	14⅝	HanesCp .76	6	20	23½	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
60⅛	43⅝	Harna 1.60	11	47	56	54⅝	55⅛	+ 1⅛
26⅝	21⅛	HarBrJ 1.32	8	24	23¾	23¼	23⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅝	Hardees	14	35	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
40⅛	28	Harnisb 1.60	6	152	38⅛	37⅝	38⅛	+ ½
14⅝	12⅝	Harrah .36a	8	2	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
36⅝	34⅝	HarrBk 1.50	7	57	35⅝	35½	35⅛	— ⅛
46⅝	33¾	Harris 1.40	11	35	45⅝	45¼	45⅛	— ⅛
27½	18⅝	Harsco 1.30b	6	16	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ⅛
14⅛	8⅝	HartSMx .60	9	175	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
25	17⅝	HarteHk .45	12	1	24	24	24	
17⅞	15⅞	HatiSe 1.44a		12	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
24	20⅝	HawlEl 1.76	8	86	20⅝	20	20⅛	— ⅛
18¾	11⅝	HayesAlb 1	7	26	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	3⅛	Hazeltine	7	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
8⅞	7⅝	Hecks .12	8	49	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
17⅞	13⅝	HeclaM .30f	18	206	14⅝	14	14⅛	
13⅛	9	HelmBr .32	8	15	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
51⅛	45	HeinzH 1.36	11	118	47¼	47	47⅛	+ ¼
32	28⅛	Heinz pf1.70		1	28½	28½	28½	+ ½
9⅝	6⅝	Helene Curt	6	4	6½	6⅝	6⅝	
29⅝	22⅝	Hellerint .92	9	7	23	23	23	
40⅛	30⅛	HelmerP .35	9	25	36½	36⅝	36½	
2	1⅛	Hemisc Cap		6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7⅝	6⅝	HemInc .66e		3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
38	27⅛	Hercules .80	33	304	33½	33	33⅛	
25⅝	18⅛	HershyFd 1	8	22	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
23¼	17⅝	Hesston .80	7	2	18	18	18	+ ⅛
25⅛	20⅝	Hesto pf1.60		26	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
59⅛	46⅛	Heublin 1.20	15	86	50⅝	49⅛	49⅛	— 1⅛
117⅛	93⅛	HewltPk .30	34	118	102⅝	100⅛	102⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅛	High Voltg	15	10	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
23	17½	Hillenbd .78	9	2	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
19⅝	16	HiltonHtl .70	12	60	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	4¼	HMW Ind	6	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
28	28⅝	Hobart .92	13	1	25½	25½	25½	
20⅝	14⅝	HoernW .80	8	15	17½	17	17¼	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	HoffEle .06e	6	17	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
20	12⅝	Holiday .40	13	373	13⅛	12⅞	13	
43¾	32⅝	HollyS 3.40a	3	17	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	— ¼
44⅛	32	Homestk 1e	21	147	39⅛	37⅛	39⅛	+ 1⅝
56⅛	32⅝	Honywll 1.40	12	236	43¼	42⅝	43⅛	+ ⅝
32⅝	21	HoovBll 1.36	7	6	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
15¼	12½	HospAff .24b	7	3	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
28⅝	20¼	HospCpA .32	9	28	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
16	10⅝	Hostintl .40		6	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	10⅝	Houdall .80a	6	36	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
16½	11¾	HougMif .72	6	5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
13⅝	9⅝	HousFab .24	10	33	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
20⅝	15⅝	HoushF 1.10	6	225	16⅝	15⅞	16¼	+ ⅛
36⅝	30¾	HouF pf2.50		4	32½	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
44⅝	35⅝	HouF pf2.37		2	36½	36	36⅛	+ ⅝
25	20½	HousLP 1.56	7	247	21½	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛
36⅝	28⅝	Hous NG .60	14	64	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	11⅝	HowJohn .28	11	456	12⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	11	Hubbrd 1.20		2	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
22⅛	14⅝	HudsnA .80	24	13	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	
8½	4½	HughHat .40	7	15	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
52½	37⅝	HughsTl .40	13	139	43⅛	42⅝	43⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	11⅝	Humana .40	9	6	13½	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
15⅛	18⅛	HuntCh .30	15	194	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	12	Huyck .40	20	6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
15	8⅝	Hydroonf .36	6	6	13⅝	13½	13½	

I

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
20⅝	16⅛	ICInds 1.30	6	63	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	
41⅛	33⅛	ICInd pf3.50		5	39½	39⅛	39⅛	
5⅝	3	ICN Pharm		12	4	3⅝	4	
29⅛	26	IdahoP 2.06	11	11	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	13¼	IdealBasic 1	8	29	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
78¼	58	Ideal pf475		3	77	77	77	
9⅛	6⅛	IdeaToy .26f	5	15	7⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	1⅞	IDS Rity		42	2⅛	2	2	
27⅝	22	IllPowr 2.20	8	19	23¼	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
51⅝	50⅛	IllPow pf4.47		z15720	51½	51	51	— ⅛
30	21	ITW .50	18	8	25⅛	25	25	— ¼
14⅝	10¼	ImplCsA .24	6	65	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
40⅞	35⅝	INA Cp 2.10	14	63	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝	— ⅛
19⅛	16⅛	INA In 1.59a		29	19⅛	18⅝	19	— ⅛
36⅝	23⅛	INGO 1.40a	16	497	33⅛	32¼	33	— ⅛
6⅞	4⅞	Income Cap		40	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
24¼	19⅝	IndiGas 2.12	6	25	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
112½	102	IndiM pf 12		z150	109	109	109	
22⅛	20	IndplPL 1.82	9	27	20⅝	20	20⅝	+ ⅛
15¼	12½	IndiNat 1.20	8	31	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
11½	6⅝	Inexco Oil	25	154	11	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
91¼	70	InberR 2.68	14	61	87⅝	87	87⅝	+ ½
56	45¼	IngR pf2.35		9	54¼	54¼	54¼	+ ¼
68	42⅛	InlandCon 2	8	7	61¼	60⅝	61	— ½
58⅝	41	InlndStl 2.40	15	315	56⅝	55⅝	55⅝	— ⅝
12¾	7⅛	Inmont .50	6	43	10⅛	10½	10⅝	
12¼	8⅛	Insilco .76	6	35	10¼	10	10⅛	
16	12¾	Insil pfA1.25		5	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
30¼	20⅛	Inspir Copp		66	29¼	28½	28¾	
2½	1⅛	Instlt InvTr		7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
9⅛	7	Integon .32	6	30	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
43⅛	38⅛	Interco 1.52	8	360	41	40⅛	40⅛	— 1⅛
8⅞	4¼	Intercti Div	3	4	6	6	6	— ⅛
42½	25⅝	Interlak 2.20	6	36	37⅝	37¼	37¼	— ⅛
273¼	223⅛	IBM 7	18	379	252⅝	249⅝	252⅛	+ 1⅝
28⅝	22⅝	IntFlavF .32	32	270	23⅝	22⅝	23	— ¼
28⅝	22⅞	IntHarv 1.70	17	203	26	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅝
42¼	32¾	IntMinC 2.40	4	136	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	
10⅛	6⅛	IntMng .9e	8	53	10⅛	10	10	+ ¼
33⅛	24⅛	IntMultf 1.50	7	40	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
73⅛	57⅝	IntPaper 2	14	226	72⅝	71⅝	71⅝	— ⅝
8	5⅝	IntRectif .15		20	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
30⅛	22⅛	IntTT 1.60	8	338	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
57	47	ITTpfI 4.50		2	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	+ ⅛
52⅛	42⅛	IntTT pfJ4		1	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	+ ⅜
51⅝	41¼	IntTT pfK4		26	47½	47	47⅛	+ ⅛
36¼	27⅛	ITT pfN2.25		42	32	31⅛	31⅛	
57	47	IntTT pfO5		4	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	
29	23¼	Intrpce 1.45	6	167	26⅝	26	26⅛	— ⅝
77½	64	Intrpce pf 5		7	75⅛	75	75⅛	+ ⅛
27	16⅝	IntrpGp 1.20	6	16	21⅛	21½	21½	— ⅝
13¼	10⅛	IntrsBrd .88	4	2	11⅝	11¼	11⅛	
16½	14⅛	IntrsPw 1.45	9	43	15⅛	15⅛	15⅝	
7	4⅛	IntrstUn .24	6	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
32⅝	23½	IowaBf .30e	3	27	31	30⅝	31	+ ¼
15⅝	13⅛	Iowa El 1.40	8	15	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
19½	17⅝	IowaIlG 1.72	8	11	18⅝	18⅛	18¼	— ⅛
23⅞	21¼	IowaPwLt 2	8	12	22⅝	22	22	— ⅛
19¾	17⅝	IowaPS 1.72	8	23	18⅛	18⅝	18⅛	
5⅝	3⅛	Ipco Hosp	12	84	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
16⅝	8⅝	Itek Corp		30	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	5⅛	ItelCorp .20	7	31	11⅝	11½	11¼	
13¼	9⅝	IU Intl .85	6	73	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
35	26¼	IU Inl A		3	29	28	28	— 1¼

J - K

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
18⅝	12¼	JamesF .80	11	15	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
23¼	13¾	Jantzen .80	6	35	18¼	17¾	17¾	— ⅝
10⅝	7⅝	JeanF .91e		75	8	7⅝	7⅝	
31¼	25½	JeffPilot .80	10	29	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
108½	100½	JerCen pf 11		z300	107	107	107	
96	82	JerCe pf9.36		z50	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	
82⅝	72	JerCen pf 8		z40	80	80	80	+ 1
44	36	JerCen pf 4		z80	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	
24¼	19½	JewelC 1.20	8	11	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	
8¼	4½	Jewelcor	12	38	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
44¼	36⅛	JmWalt 1.20	10	41	41	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
48	40⅝	JimW pf1.60		7	44½	44⅛	44½	— ⅛
12⅝	10⅛	JimWlt pf 1		z20	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
18⅛	15⅛	JHanS 1.47e		11	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
32⅛	23	JheMan .40	11	83	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
96⅛	82⅛	JohnsonJn 1	26	263	85⅝	84⅝	85⅛	+ ⅝
25⅛	12⅝	JohnCon .90	9	39	21⅝	21½	21½	— ⅛
19¼	13⅝	JonLogn .50	7	62	15⅛	15	15⅛	— ⅛
37¼	27⅝	Jorgen 1.80	4	5	34⅝	33¼	34¼	+ ⅛
24¼	19½	Jostens 1b	9	58	22⅝	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
45¾	33¼	JoyMfg 1.10	11	139	45	44⅛	44⅛	— ½
4⅝	1⅞	Justice Mtg		13	2⅛	2	2⅛	
35½	27½	KaisrAl 1.20	12	73	34¼	34	34¼	+ ½
69	55½	Kal 66pf4.75		1	67	67	67	— 1
8⅝	5⅝	KaisCem .50	11	9	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
15⅛	12⅝	KalCe pf1.37		3	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
19⅝	14½	KaneMill .24	5	18	18¼	18	18⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	19¾	Kaneb .90b	7	95	23⅝	22¾	23⅝	+ ⅜
27⅞	25	KCtyPL 2.36	8	128	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	
24⅝	15	KC Souln 1r	6	5	23⅛	23	23	— ⅝
19⅞	18	KanGEl 1.68	6	51	18⅝	18	18⅛	
17	14¾	KanNb 1.32b	8	31	16	16	16	
19⅝	18	KanPLt 1.60	7	26	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
26⅝	26	KaPL pf2.32		3	26	26	26	
4⅝	3	Katy Ind		37	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
15⅝	11⅛	Kty pfB 1.46		1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
11¼	6½	Kaufm Brd		345	8¼	7⅝	8	— ⅛
11	7⅛	Kaweckl Brl		6	9½	9⅛	9½	
7⅞	4⅞	KeeneCp .20	6	20	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Keller .20	22	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
24¼	20	Kellogg 1	14	30	21⅝	21⅛	21½	
17⅛	12	Kellwood .80	6	12	14⅝	14¼	14¼	
26⅛	20⅝	Kennmtl .84	11	76	26	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
36⅝	30⅝	Kennct .80e	92	x329	33⅛	32⅝	33	— ⅛
22⅝	20	KyUtil 1.84	6	25	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
20⅛	13	KerrGls .40	7	115	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
78⅝	60⅝	KerrMc 1.25	13	211	68⅝	67⅝	68	— ⅝
28⅝	18⅛	KiddeW 1	6	16	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
47	43	Kidde pf C 4		5	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅛
47½	36⅝	KimbCl 1.80	9	36	42	41⅝	42	
12⅝	8⅛	KingDSt .50	8	8	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	12⅛	KirschCo .90	3	6	15½	15¼	15¼	
32¼	29	KLM Airlin		3	39½	39¼	39⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	28⅛	KnightRid .62	14	10	33¼	33⅛	33¼	+ ⅛
12⅝	8⅛	Koehring	18	13	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
59	31⅝	Koppers 1.60	10	33	54½	54⅛	54⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	3¼	Koracrp Ind	7	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
46	41⅛	Kraftco 2.12	3	125	42⅝	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
39⅝	31⅛	KresgeS .32	19	3032	35	34⅝	34½	— ⅝
20⅝	17⅝	Kroger 1.36	7	42	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
9⅛	4½	Kysor .20	35	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	

L

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
19⅝	17½	LacGas 1.66	9	16	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
15	12	LamsSess 1	13	8	14	13¾	13⅝	— ⅛
15¼	12¼	LaneBry .80	7	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
11⅞	6⅛	LearSieg .32	6	41	9½	9¼	9¼	
31⅝	23⅝	LearS pf2.25		5	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ¼
34	24⅝	Leasway .80	8	52	26½	26⅛	26⅝	+ ⅛
17½	10⅝	LeedsN .50	11	8	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
17¾	12	Leesona .75	8	9	17	16½	17	+ ⅛
16⅝	10¼	LehPCt .80	31	5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
2	⅞	LehVal Ind		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
16	10⅛	LV In pf1.50		2	13½	13½	13½	
13¼	10½	Lehmn .94e		70	11⅛	10⅞	11	
8⅛	4½	Lennar Crp	208	4	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
26¼	18⅝	Lenox .84	10	11	20⅝	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
10½	7⅛	LesFay .40b	7	5	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
13¼	12	LevFIn .75a		3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
52⅝	39⅝	LeviStra .80	6	498	45⅛	43⅝	43⅝	— 1⅛
8½	4	Levitz Furn		1744	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	3¼	LFE Cp	8	13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
34⅛	21⅝	LOF 1.50	9	84	30⅝	30¼	30½	— ⅛
72½	55¼	LOF pf4.75		2	69⅝	69⅛	69⅛	+ ⅛
17	9½	LibrtyCp .52	6	14	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	2¼	Librty Loan		11	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
35¼	29½	LiggtGp 2.50	7	22	31½	31⅛	31½	— ⅛
60	45	LillyEli 1.20	18	160	49	48⅛	48⅝	— ¼
30	25⅛	LincNat 1.60	11	85	26	25⅝	26	+ ⅛
19⅛	15⅝	LincPl 1.68a		10	16¼	16	16¼	+ ½
4⅞	1⅛	Lionel Corp	6	63	3⅛	2⅝	3	
17⅝	6⅛	Littonin .18r	19	288	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
44	27	Littn cv pf 3		1	43½	43½	43½	— ⅛
12⅝	6⅝	Lockhd Airc	2	127	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
31⅞	21	Loews 1.20	5	99	27	26½	26½	— ⅝
9⅛	6½	LomaFin .40	7	124	6¾	6½	6¾	
17½	12⅛	LomM 1.60e	16	35	13⅛	13	13	
19⅛	14	LoneStind 1	10	29	17	16⅝	17	+ ¼
18	15⅝	LnglsLt 1.56	7	149	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
123¼	112	LIL pfN 13		z440	118	117⅝	118	+ ½
26¾	24¾	LIL pfO 2.47		16	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ¼
83	68½	LongDrg .80	27	8	75¼	74⅝	75¼	+ ½
39½	37½	LongDrg wi		1	38	38	38	+ ½
16	8½	Loral Corp	8	73	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	22	LaLand 1.20	10	291	25	24⅝	24⅝	—
18	12	LaPacif .20b	15	244	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛	+ ⅛
25	21½	LouisGs 1.88	7	33	21⅝	21½	21½	—
19⅝	11⅛	Lowenst .60		31	18¼	18	18⅛	+ ⅝
16½	10⅝	LTV Corp		149	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
21	13¼	LTV A 3.40t		9	18½	18¼	18½	+ ¼
51	42¼	LTVCp pf 5		1	48	48	48	— ⅛
44⅝	34⅛	Lubrizol 1	16	75	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	13⅝	LuckyS .68b	12	49	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
9	6¼	Ludlow .40		35	8⅛	8	8½	
29⅝	22	LukenSt 1.60	7	4	25¼	25	25⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	13⅛	LykesCp 1	5	48	22⅛	21¾	21¾	
47½	28⅛	Lykes pf2.50		19	42⅝	42	42¼	
8⅝	4	LynCSys .20	15	16	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛

M

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
12	8⅝	MacAF .60b	5	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	MacDonel	4	41	4	3⅝	3⅝	
7½	4⅝	Macke .30	30	16	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
7½	4⅝	Macmill .25	6	68	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
17	11⅝	Mcml pf1.20		2	15	15	15	— ⅛
38½	26⅝	Macy 1.20	6	221	28⅝	28	28	
12¼	9½	MadisFd .60		51	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
6⅝	4	MadSq Gar	8	25	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅝	MagicCf .32	24	32	8½	8⅝	8½	+ ⅛
35	21⅝	Mallory 1	34	64	31⅝	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅝
27⅝	21½	MalHyde .56	13	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Manhtt .05a	7	13	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
39⅛	29	MfrHan 1.80	7	197	35⅝	35½	35⅝	+ ⅛
41⅞	32⅝	MAPCO .50	14	44	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝	
12⅝	7⅛	Marathn Mf	3	5	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
57⅝	41¼	MarathnO 2	12	1147	58⅛	58	58	+ ⅝
37	28	Marcor 1	9	455	35⅛	34¼	35⅛	+ ⅛
74	56½	Marcr pf A2		44	70⅝	70⅛	70⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	14¼	Maremt .50	7	30	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
13⅞	9⅛	MarMid .80	9	110	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
15⅛	11⅛	MarionL .52	11	40	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
50⅝	28½	Marley .80	4	18	44⅝	44	44⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	8⅝	Marqtte .40a	13	172	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
19⅛	15	Marriot .25f	18	90	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	— ⅛
61⅝	52½	MrshMcL 2	18	37	54	53⅛	54	
25⅝	19¾	MarshF 1.24	9	85	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
24⅛	16⅛	MartMa 1.30	9	217	23	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
27¼	17	MaridCup .60	8	17	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+ ⅛
31⅝	23¼	MascoCp .20	20	140	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅛
25⅛	19	Masonite .34	22	65	20⅛	19⅝	20	
32¼	16⅛	MasseyFer 1	5	190	26⅝	25⅝	26⅛	+ ⅛
12¼	9⅝	MasM 1.17e	10	28	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	14⅛	MasCp 1.60		14	16	15¾	15⅞	
11¾	10⅝	MasInc .98e		43	11⅛	11	11	— ¼
21⅞	19⅛	MatsuE .28e	17	5	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
53½	41⅝	MayDSt 1.68	9	97	42½	42	42¼	— ⅛
30	24⅝	MayerOsc 1	10	8	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	3½	Mays JW	71	10	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
39	31⅛	Maytg 1.30a	14	49	32⅛	31⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	10⅛	MBPX .40a	5	8	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
36	31⅛	MCA Inc a	6	312	34⅝	33⅛	34⅛	+ 1⅛
24⅛	14¼	McCord 1	6	6	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
47⅝	37½	McDermot 1	6	376	48	47	47⅝	+ ½
66	53⅝	McDnld .02e	25	436	55⅛	54¼	55⅛	+ ⅛
23⅝	14⅝	McDonD .44	9	132	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅝
30⅝	21⅝	McGEd 1.40	13	20	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	+ ⅛
17	12⅝	McGrwH .64	10	175	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
28	20⅝	M GH pf1.20		108	22¼	22¼	22⅝	— ⅛
48½	38⅝	McIntyr .75e	8	z100	39	39	39	— ⅛
31⅝	20⅝	McKee 1.88	6	3	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
56	35½	McLean .92	9	8	51	50½	50½	— ⅛
23⅝	18⅝	McLouf 1.60	15	68	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
12¼	9⅝	McNeil .80	10	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
31⅝	18	MeadCp 1.38	8	367	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
21	20⅛	MeadCp wi		4	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
55⅝	35⅝	Mea pfA2.80		7	53⅝	53⅛	53⅛	+ ⅝
54⅝	36⅝	Mea pfB2.80		13	53⅝	53	53	
25⅝	17	Medusa 1.40	12	16	25⅝	25	25	— ⅝
5⅝	3⅝	MEI Cp	6	21	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
25¼	17⅝	Melville .68	10	90	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ½
14⅝	9⅝	Menasc .58r	4	47	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛	+ ⅛
64⅛	52⅝	MercStr .80	10	29	53⅝	53⅛	53⅛	— ⅛
76	65	Merck 1.40	22	254	71	70	70⅝	— ⅛
18¼	10¼	Meredith .70	6	10	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
33⅛	14⅝	MerrLyn .80	8	257	25⅝	24⅛	25	
29	19	MesaPet .10	20	181	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛	+ ⅛
33½	24⅛	MesP pf1.60		9	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
14⅛	9¼	Mesabi 1.15e	9	210	10⅝	10¼	10⅛	— ⅝
23⅝	16⅛	MestaMch 1	9	4	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	10⅝	MGM 1r	7	29	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛	
25¼	16	Metrom .60	8	215	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	
17⅝	11	MGIC In .10		221	11⅝	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅝
24⅛	17⅛	MichTuba 1	5	7	18⅝	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
29	26⅝	MhWl pf2.67		5	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
28	13⅝	Microwave	11	9	17⅝	17	17⅛	
15	12⅝	MidCII 1.12	8	38	14⅝	14	14	— ⅛
16¼	10⅝	MidSUt 1.32	8	464	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
3	1⅝	Midind Mtg		1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
25	18⅝	MidlRo 1.20	6	51	24	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅜
29⅝	22¼	MilesLb 1.26	9	7	25⅝	24⅞	24⅞	
17⅝	9⅝	MiltBrad .44	8	30	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ½
65⅝	54½	MinMM 1.45	23	435	57¼	55⅝	56⅝	— ½
20⅝	18¼	MinnPL 1.65	7	9	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
19¼	11⅝	MirroAl .96	9	5	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
12¾	8	MissnEp .28	8	44	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
37⅛	22⅝	MissRiv 1.40	6	65	35⅝	35	35	
32⅛	17⅝	MoPac pf 1		14	31	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	20⅝	MoPfCe 1.60	7	6	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	
13	9⅝	MoPSv .84b	6	29	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
60⅛	45½	MobilOl 3.40	7	448	58⅞	57⅝	58¼	— ⅛
7	3¼	Mobile Hom		45	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
25	15⅝	Mohasco .90	9	429	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	3	Mohk Data		101	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
24	16⅝	Mohk B 1.20	5	2	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
32⅝	18	Molycorp 1	12	16	30¼	29⅝	30	— ⅛
23⅛	16	Monrh 1.20a	5	3	23⅛	23¼	23⅛	
12⅝	6⅝	Monogr .20	7	56	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	8⅛	MonrEq .20	21	67	8½	8⅝	8⅝	
100	76	Monsan 2.80	9	259	95⅝	95	95⅝	+ ⅝
110⅛	84⅝	Mons pf2.75		6	105⅝	105	105	— 1
32⅝	26⅝	MonDU 2.20	7	7	31⅝	31¼	31⅝	+ ⅛
28	22⅝	MonPw 1.80	7	63	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
23⅝	21⅝	MontSt 1.80a	6	14	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
9	7⅝	MONY .76e	71	32	8⅛	8⅛	8¼	
48⅝	29¼	MooreMcC 1	5	41	45½	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅝
63⅛	53⅝	Morgan 1.80	12	273	58⅝	58	58⅛	— ⅛
26⅝	19⅝	MorrisKnu 1	6	13	23½	23⅛	23⅛	
4⅝	2⅝	MorseEl Pd		7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
16⅛	10⅝	MorseSh .30	5	66	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
2⅛	2⅛	MtgeTr Am		14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
19⅝	13⅝	MorNor .88		22	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
55⅝	41⅝	Motorola .70	30	96	54⅝	53⅝	54	— ⅝
43⅝	30⅝	Mt Fuel 2	11	72	41⅝	41⅛	41⅝	
23⅝	19	MtStTel 1.68	9	70	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	7	Munford .40	6	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
7⅝	5⅛	Munfd pf.40		3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
20	15¼	Munsng 1.08	8	5	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
23⅛	16⅛	MurphC 1.20	7	3	19	19	19	— ⅛
21⅞	16⅝	MurpOil .60	6	65	20⅝	20⅛	20½	— ⅛
21¼	12⅝	MurryOh 1	7	4	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	14¼	MutlOm 1.32		17	15	14⅝	15	
10	7⅛	MyersL .40		25	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	

N

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
40⅛	35½	Nabisco 2.40	10	66	40⅝	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
36⅛	30⅛	NalcoCh .80	19	8	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	10⅛	NarcoScl .60	7	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
17¼	10⅝	NashuaC .60	20	47	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	11	NatAirl .50	516	23	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
15⅝	11⅝	N Avia .67e		31	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
14⅛	10⅝	NatCan .57	5	13	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
26½	21	N Can pf1.50		5	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
43¼	35⅝	NatChem .40	17	49	26⅝	25⅝	25⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	5⅛	NatCity Lin		7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
51⅛	39⅝	NatDet 2.72	6	46	48⅝	46⅝	47⅝	— ⅛
26	18⅝	NatDist 1.40	8	252	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅛
24	21	NatFuel 2.08	7	8	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅛
17	11⅝	NatGyp 1.05	10	106	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
8	3⅝	Nat Homes		77	5⅛	5	5⅛	
14⅝	6⅝	NatInd .30	4	52	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
14⅝	11⅝	NtInd pf1.25		2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	14⅛	Nt MedCare	11	207	17⅛	16¼	16⅝	— ⅝
14	7⅝	NMedE .28b	6	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
67⅛	30⅝	N Pres 1.20a	8	19	60	58⅝	60	+ 2⅛
55⅝	39	Nat Semicn	31	542	44	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅛
14½	9⅝	N Svcind .78	8	13	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
18	12⅝	N Stand .96	7	40	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
56⅝	44⅛	N Starch .88	17	18	54⅛	54⅝	54⅝	
52¼	37⅝	NatlStl 2.50	19	110	48	47¼	48	+ ⅛
5⅝	4	Nat Tea		6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
26¼	22⅝	Natoma 1.20	9	83	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
31⅛	23⅝	NCR Cp .72	12	183	28⅝	27⅝	28⅛	— ⅛
20	16⅝	Neptune .60	9	11	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
23⅞	17½	NevPw 1.60	5	4	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
24	21	NevP pf2.30		z20	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	
17	15½	NevP pf1.60		z230	17	17	17	— ⅛
21	19¼	NEnglEl 1.86	8	51	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
14½	12¼	NEnGE 1.32	7	6	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
29⅝	26⅛	NEnP pf2.76		1	28	28	28	
30¼	25⅝	N EngT 2.36	11	18	28½	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
15¼	11	Newhall .46	10	48	14⅝	14	14⅛	— ⅛
3	23	Newmt 1.20	15	212	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
95	73½	Nwmt pf4.50		22	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	
27¾	24	NYSEG 2.40	8	181	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
24¼	21	NYSE pf2.12		1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
14¼	12½	NiaMP 1.24	6	183	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
114½	104	NIM pf 11.75		z180	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	+ 1
107½	95⅝	NiM pf 10.60		z1790	105½	105	105	— 1½
81½	72	NiaM pf7.72		z390	78½	77½	78½	—
56½	48	NiaM pf 5.25		z40	52½	52½	52½	—
14	12	NiagShre 1e		17	12⅝	12	12	— ⅛
19⅝	12⅝	NL Ind 1	10	173	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
21¼	15⅝	NLT Cp .64	6	67	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
25¼	22⅛	Nicor 2.12	7	19	24⅝	24¼	24½	— ½
25⅛	22⅛	Nicor pf1.90		2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
81½	63⅝	NorflkWn 5	8	42	79⅛	78⅝	78⅝	+ ⅝
19⅛	14⅛	Norlin 1.25	5	6	17⅛	17	17	+ ⅛
45⅝	22¼	Norris 1.40	7	29	40⅝	40	40	— ⅝
49¼	33	NoACoal .90	10	14	47⅝	47	47⅛	
8¼	5⅛	NoAmMt 1e	25	14	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
33	19⅛	NoAPhl 1.20	8	35	26⅛	25⅝	26¼	+ ⅛
4	2⅝	NoCAir .18e	7	45	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
1¾	13-16	NoCeAir wt		14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11	10	NoestUt 1.02	7	257	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
19⅝	16⅛	NIndPS 1.40	7	39	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
56⅝	33⅛	NorNGs 1.76	7	136	48	47	47⅛	+ ⅛
28⅝	24	NoStPw 1.94	8	34	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
118	107½	NSP pf 10.36		z300	113	113	113	— 1
103	95½	NSPw pf8.80		z30	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	+ ⅛
41⅛	28⅝	NorTel .60	15	599	39⅝	35⅝	37	— 2⅛
6	3⅛	Northgate E	36	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
39⅝	22⅝	Northrp 1.40	7	33	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	
32¾	23	NwstAirl .45	15	249	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
52¼	43¼	NwtBnc 1.70	18	89	51¼	51⅛	51⅛	
30⅝	24⅛	NwtEnrgy 2	5	28	28⅛	28	28⅛	
30⅝	24⅝	NwtEnr ct 2	5	7	28⅝	28	28	— ⅛
45⅛	32¼	NwtInd 2.25	4	56	41⅝	41¼	41⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	14½	Nwstind wt		2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
101⅛	73	Nwtin pf4.20		6	92⅝	92⅛	92⅛	+ ⅛
26⅝	25⅛	NwtP pf2.50		3	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	7⅛	NwstMutL 1e	14	10	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
35⅛	28⅛	NwtStW 1.20	21	48	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	+ ⅛
37	29⅛	Norton 1.70	8	15	33	32⅝	32⅝	
24⅛	16⅝	NorSim .60b	10	225	19	18⅝	19	
54	47⅛	Nrtrs pf1.20		74	42¼	41	41⅝	— ⅛
31	14⅛	NucorCp .32	8	5	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	+ ½
12½	7	NVF 2.45t	10	27	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛

O

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
11⅝	7⅛	Oak Ind .48	14	6	10⅝	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
18	13⅝	OccidPet 1	10	259	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	5⅝	OccidPet wt		23	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
57	47⅝	OccidPf pf 4		1	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	— ⅛
58⅝	46	OccP pf3.60		2	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	— ⅛
24	20⅝	OccP pf2.50		26	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
29⅝	26⅝	OccP pf2.16		1	28	28	28	
24	15⅛	OgdenCp 1	4	38	21	20⅝	21	
37	25⅝	Ogdn pf1.87		5	33	32⅝	33	+ ⅛
19⅝	16⅝	OhioEd 1.66	8	201	17⅝	16⅞	17	
111	103	OhE pf 10.76		z350	108⅛	107⅝	108⅛	
111½	102⅛	OhE pf 10.48		270	104⅝	104⅛	104⅝	+ ⅛
125	112⅝	OhP pfA 14		z58	121	121	121	
12⅝	9⅝	OKC Cp .80	5	8	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	
23⅞	17½	OklaGE 1.44	10	246	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	
26½	23⅛	OklaNG 1.80	7	85	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
45¼	30⅛	OlinCp 1.32	7	92	38	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
36⅝	26⅛	Olinkraft 1	10	336	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	+ ⅛
14	9¼	Omark .60	6	18	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
13⅛	9	Oneida .76	6	4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
16¼	12⅛	Opelika 1	6	11	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
15⅛	13	OranRk 1.28	7	15	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
15⅝	10⅝	Orange .18s	11	81	11⅝	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
45⅝	36⅝	OtisElv 2.20	9	31	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛	+ ⅝
36½	26⅝	OutbMar 1.40	9	9	30⅝	30⅛	30½	— ⅛
24⅝	17	OvernitT .90	9	8	20⅛	20	20	+ ⅛
17⅝	10⅝	OverSh .20b	4	19	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
58	42	OwensCng 1	15	82	54⅝	54⅛	54⅛	— ⅛
63⅝	51⅛	OwenIll 1.88	9	175	60	59½	59½	— ⅛
98	83⅝	OwnIl pf4.75		2	93	93	93	
85	80⅝	OwenIll pf 4		1	81⅛	81¼	81¼	— ⅛
23⅝	16⅝	OxfrdInd .68	5	11	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛

P - Q

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
c14¼	12⅝	PacAS 1.20a		38	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
23⅛	20	PacGas 1.88	8	446	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	14⅝	PacLtg 1.48	9	58	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
37	28⅝	PacLm 1.20	17	16	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	+ ⅛
33¼	25⅝	PacPetrl .80	12	91	33⅛	32⅝	33⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	20⅛	PacPw 1.79	9	215	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
16¾	13⅝	PacTT 1.20	8	35	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
80	73⅝	PacTT pf 6		z200	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	
3⅞	2⅝	PacTin .30	9	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7⅝	5⅝	PainWb .20a	4	104	6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
17½	12½	PalW pf1.30		11	14⅛	14	14	—
8½	4⅝	PalmBc .30	6	31	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—
8½	5⅝	Pamida .10e	7	70	6⅝	5⅝	6⅛	+
7⅝	5⅛	PanAm Air		554	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—
35½	29⅝	PanEP 2.10	7	112	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	
15⅝	8	Paprcft .66b	8	5	14½	14¼	14⅝	+
18⅝	12½	Pargasinc 1	13	47	17⅝	17	17	—
26⅝	17½	Parker Drill	7	111	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	+
31⅝	21¾	ParHan 12.0	10	19	30	29½	30	+
16¾	11⅝	ParkPen .48	8	18	13⅝	13	13⅝	+
48¼	20⅝	Pasco .27c	9	18	24	23⅝	24	+
12	7⅛	PatrkP .86t	6	55	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
23⅝	16½	Payls nw .20	8	68	18	17⅝	18	+
19⅝	14⅝	PeabGa .12e	8	748	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—
3⅛	1⅛	Penn Cent		25	1⅝	1½	1½	
6⅞	4⅝	PenDix .24b		18	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
60⅝	49½	Penney 1.28	15	180	51⅝	50⅝	51¼	+
63	48¼	PaCo pf4.62		1	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	+
21⅝	19⅝	PaPwLt 1.90	7	97	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	
125½	117½	PaPL pf 13		z420	121	120	121	— 1
94	82	PaPL pf8.70		z60	91½	91½	91½	+ 1
53	47	PaPL pf4.50		z90	49	49	49	
51½	44⅝	PaPL pf4.40		z20	48	48	48	
37⅝	27½	Pennwlt 1.48	10	54	35½	34⅝	35	—
56⅝	42	Pennwl pf2.50		8	52	51⅝	52	
26	21	Penwl pf1.60		3	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+
33⅝	19⅝	Pennzol 1.32	10	686	32¼	31½	32	+
46½	25½	Pennz pf1.33		16	40	39	40	+
9⅝	5⅝	PeopDrg .20		7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+
38½	34⅝	PeopleGas 3	7	39	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	
78½	68⅝	PepsiCo 2	16	282	73	72⅝	72⅝	
27½	18⅝	PerkElm .30	21	614	22⅝	21⅝	22⅛	+
28	23⅝	Pet Inc 1.60	7	13	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+
15	14	Petinc pf 1		51	14½	13⅝	14⅛	+
15	13¼	Petinc pf.80		41	13¾	13½	13¾	+
16⅝	11⅝	PeterPl .80a	10	5	13¼	13	13	
80	67½	PetrieSt 1.60	17	35	73½	73¼	73¼	+
26	19¼	Petrolan .60	7	14	21¼	21	21	+
50	42½	Petrol pf1.37		1	42½	42½	42½	—
23⅝	20⅝	Petrlm 2.35e		4	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	—
31	26	Pfizer .84	13	357	28⅝	27⅝	28	+
45⅝	35¼	PhelpD 2.20	20	83	42	41⅝	42	+
17⅛	14⅝	PhilaEl 1.64	8	193	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	—
90⅝	78	PhilE pf8.75		z20	89	89	89	+
82	70	PhilE pf7.85		z20	80	80	80	
82¾	69⅝	PhilE pf7.80		z250	78½	78	78	—
80	66⅝	PhilE pf7.75		z100	77½	77⅝	77⅝	
15⅛	12⅝	PhilaSub .80	7	18	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+
59⅝	50⅝	PhilMor 1	14	587	53⅝	53	53⅛	
7⅝	3¼	Phillips Ind		24	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11½	6¼	PhillpInd pf		8	10⅝	10	10	
58⅝	49½	PhillPet 1.60	11	292	56	55⅝	55⅝	+
12⅝	7⅝	PhilVnH .60	7	17	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
23⅝	14⅝	Pickwick .32	8	13	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	
17¼	15	PiedNG 1.44	6	10	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
8⅝	4⅝	Pier 1 Impt		38	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+
42¼	34⅝	Pillsbury 1	11	74	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+
36⅝	27⅝	Pioneer 1.20b	9	44	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛	
18	13⅝	PitnyB .68	7	48	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+
29⅝	17⅝	PittFrg .80b	7	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
46⅝	21	Pittstn .80a	9	238	44⅝	43⅝	44⅝	+
31⅝	20⅝	PizzaHt .03e	13	188	27⅝	25⅝	26⅝	
4⅝	3	Plan Resrch	7	43	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5	2⅝	Playboy .12	56	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7½	5⅝	PNB Mtg .40	19	18	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
42⅝	31¼	Polaroid .32	17	198	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	
14	9⅛	Ponderosa	21	37	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+
24⅝	17¼	PopeTal .70	11	4	19	19	19	
32⅛	15⅝	Portec 1.20	18	5	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	—
68	66	Portr pf5.50		z30	68	68	68	+
19⅝	16⅝	PortGE 1.64	6	119	19⅛	19	19⅛	—
112	102	PoG pf 11.50		z130	110½	110½	110½	
65	48⅝	Potlich 1.50	13	8	58	57⅝	57⅝	—
13⅞	11¾	PotmEl 1.16	11	117	12⅝	12	12⅛	+
58	53½	PotEl pf5.50		z780	57	57	57	— 1
58	52⅝	PotEl pf5.46		z100	55½	55⅝	55⅝	+
45	40	PotEl pf4.04		z20	42½	42¼	42¼	—
55⅝	35	PPG Ind 2	10	95	54	53¼	53¼	—
15	10⅝	Premier .40	8	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
18½	15	Premr pf.90		2	15⅝	15½	15½	
96⅝	87⅝	ProctrG 2.20	19	134	87½	86⅛	86⅝	+
12⅝	8⅛	ProdRsh .40	12	10	10	9⅝	9⅝	—
50½	27	Protir 1.40	7	7	48⅝	48	48	—
9⅛	5½	PSA Inc		44	7	6⅝	6⅝	—
17⅝	14⅝	PSvCol 1.30	7	64	15⅝	15	15⅛	+
20¼	17⅝	PSvEG 1.80	8	186	18⅝	18	18⅛	—
119½	111½	PSE pf 12.25		z40	116½	116½	116½	+
103	94½	PSEG pf9.62		z30	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	
83	71½	PSEG pf7.52		z50	77½	77½	77½	—
47½	41	PSEG pf4.30		z100	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	+
27⅝	25	PSEG pf2.43		2	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+
16	14½	PSEG pf1.40		5	15¼	15	15¼	+
27⅝	23⅝	P Svch 1.12	9	285	24	23⅝	23⅝	
21⅝	18⅝	PSvNH 1.88	7	54	20	19⅝	20	
29¼	25½	PSNH pf2.75		z160	28	27⅝	27⅝	+
20⅝	18⅝	PSvNM 1.36	8	15	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
6	4⅛	Pubickr Ind		12	4⅛	4	4⅛	
4⅝	2⅛	Pueblo Int		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+
5½	2¾	PuerRi Cem		1	4	4	4	—
30⅝	25⅝	PugSPL 2.36	6	17	28¼	28	28	—
37	27⅝	Pullmn 1.20	9	398	31¼	31	31	
17	14¼	PurexCp .96	8	44	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+
8⅝	3⅝	Purlm Fash	11	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—
45½	32⅝	Purolatr 1.88	11	67	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+
28⅝	22⅝	QuakOat .84	13	72	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+
20⅝	15	QuakStO .78	10	25	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	—
7½	5⅝	Questor .81r	11	3	6⅛	6	6⅛	

R

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
52¼	46½	RalstonPu 1	15	59	48⅝	47⅝	47⅝	
6⅝	3⅝	Ramada Inn		246	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+
11⅝	7	Rancolr .48	46	14	11⅝	10⅞	11	—
8⅝	5⅛	Rapid Am		22	5½	5⅜	5⅝	—
34⅝	27	Raybest 1.50	6	2	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	
22	15¾	Raymint .56	6	33	20¼	19⅝	20	+
54⅝	44¼	Raytheon 1	11	136	52⅝	52¼	52⅝	+
29	18⅝	RCA 1	15	787	25⅝	25⅛	25¼	—
68¾	52	RCA cvpf 4		6	67	67	67	+
45	38¼	RCA pf 3.50		z20	44½	42½	44½	+ 1
22½	16⅛	ReadBat .60	4	116	21	20½	20⅝	—
5⅝	2½	Redman Ind		33	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
15⅝	10	ReeceCp .74	12	8	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	+
34	22	Reeves 1.80	6	x25	30⅝	30	30⅛	—
18¾	11⅝	ReichCh .66	7	109	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	—
11	7	Reliab St .64	6	2	9½	9½	9½	—
29⅝	18	RelianEl 1	11	70	28½	28¼	28½	+
81¾	51½	Relian pf 3		2	79	79	79	+
12¾	6	Relian Grp		21	11	10⅝	10⅞	—
19	8½	RelGrp pfC		8	16¾	16½	16⅝	+
9¾	6⅝	Republic Cp	9	5	7¼	7¼	7¼	
15⅝	10	RepFinS .80	7	5	14¼	14¼	14¼	
3⅝	1	RepMtg Inv		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
40⅝	27⅛	RepStl 1.60	11	471	36⅝	36½	36⅝	+
13¼	7⅝	ResrvOil .16	8	131	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+
11⅝	7⅝	Rever Copp		24	10½	10¼	10⅜	—
79¾	69¾	Revlon 1.60	16	53	74¼	73¾	73⅞	—
7⅝	3⅞	Rexham .24	7	40	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+
35½	20½	Rexnrd 1.20	8	180	34⅝	32¾	34⅝	+
52½	32⅝	Rexn pf2.36		7	51	50¾	51	—
68¼	56	Reynln 3.08	7	231	57⅝	57⅛	57⅝	+
80	62½	Reyln pf2.25		3	64¼	64	64	+ 1
41⅛	22½	ReynMet 1	9	206	36⅝	35½	35⅝	—
83	56½	ReyM pf4.50		6	78½	78½	78½	—
15¼	8¾	ReynSe .40a	6	8	11	10⅞	10⅞	—
13¼	9⅝	Richardsn 1	16	6	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+
26¼	22	RichMer .64	11	76	23	22⅝	23	+
20¼	15⅝	RiegelTex 1	5	14	15⅝	15½	15⅝	—
24⅝	15	RioGran .60	7	42	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	+
13⅝	9½	RioGr pf.80		29	12½	12¼	12¼	—
20⅝	14½	RiteAid .24	13	160	15	14¾	14⅞	
28⅞	19⅝	RivianF .96	12	84	25¼	25	25¼	+
23½	13⅝	Robshaw .90	11	9	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	+
27¼	21	Robrtsn 1.50	4	7	23⅛	23	23	—
12¼	9⅝	Robins .28a	9	76	10¼	9⅞	10	
17⅛	15½	RochG 1.28b	8	22	15¾	15⅝	15¾	+
113	107	RochG pf 11		z290	111	110	110	— 1
15⅛	12¾	RochTel .88	9	127	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+
18½	10⅝	Rockowr .64	6	21	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	—
13⅝	13½	Rockowr wi		1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— 1
33⅝	23⅝	RockwlInt 2	10	63	30¼	30⅛	30⅛	
81	57	RklIf pf4.75		1	75	75	75	
76¾	58	RohmH 1.28	30	29	68⅝	68⅛	68⅝	+
8¼	4⅝	Rohr Ind		17	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
27⅝	20¾	Rollins .36	14	32	21¾	21¼	21½	+
6	4	Ronson Cp		11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—
20½	16⅛	Roper 1.20	7	71	17⅝	17	17¼	—
25	19⅝	RorerA .94	10	90	20	19⅝	20	+
29¾	23	Rosario .40b	14	x69	28½	27⅝	28½	+ 1
31¾	22⅝	Rowan .20	4	10	29¾	29⅝	29¾	+
23⅝	16⅝	RoyCCol .72	10	32	18	17⅝	18	+
50½	41¾	RoylD 3.26e	5	420	47⅝	46⅝	47¼	+
8⅝	4¼	RoylInd .10a	6	18	7¼	7	7⅛	
9	4⅝	RTE Cp .16	18	13	8	7⅞	7⅞	
29⅝	24	Rubbrm .40	16	19	26¼	26	26¼	+
24½	16½	Rucker .20	5	102	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+
14⅝	10⅝	RussTog .76	7	26	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+
12¾	9	Ryder Sys	11	299	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+

S

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
44⅛	25	SabineR .60	11	9	43⅝	42⅝	43¼	
5¼	2¼	Safegrd Ind	8	32	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	—
49⅝	39¼	SafewySt 2	7	209	40	39⅝	39⅝	—
15	8	SageCp .28	9	32	10½	10⅛	10⅛	+
50	33½	StJoMin 1.30	14	59	48¼	48⅛	48⅛	—
13⅝	11	StJoLtP 1.72	10	3	12¼	12	12	
37½	23¾	StLSaF 2.58	10	12	33½	33½	33½	+
12	10⅝	StPaulS .96a		14	11	10⅝	10⅝	—
50½	34½	StRegP 1.52	10	132	42¼	41¾	42	+
9⅝	6⅝	Salant .24b	6	18	7⅛	7	7	—
13¾	11⅞	SanDGs 1.20	8	125	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	—
11⅝	6¼	Sandrs Asso	14	117	9	8⅝	9	+
9¼	7¼	SJuanR .99t	6	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
39⅝	30½	SFeInd 1.80	8	399	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝	+
10⅝	8¼	SFeInd pf.50		2	10	10	10	
31¾	20⅝	SanFeInt .30	9	205	29¼	28⅝	29	—
4½	3⅛	Saul RlEst		316	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	—
9⅝	8	SavElP .50a	4	10	8½	8½	8½	
12⅝	11	SavEl pf1.28		9	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	
6⅝	3⅛	Sav A Stop	46	3	5⅝	5¼	5¼	—
11¼	7½	SavOnDr .20	9	23	7½	7½	7½	
13¼	6⅞	SavinB Mch		58	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—
6¼	3¼	Saxon Ind	8	169	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—
3⅝	2	SCA Svc		28	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	—
8	3	Schaefer Cp		19	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	—
60¾	47½	ScheringPl .88	20	264	53⅝	52¼	52⅝	—
24	18½	SchlitzBr .48	15	282	19⅛	18½	18¾	—
83	70	Schlumb .80	19	207	79½	78¾	79⅛	+
18⅝	11½	SCM Cp .70	6	61	16⅛	16	16	
16⅞	11⅛	SCOA In .70	6	16	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	—
7¼	5½	ScotLad .36	7	10	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
29¾	18	ScottFet 1.20	10	48	26¼	25½	25½	—
19⅝	13⅝	ScottFor .74	5	16	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	
24⅛	14¼	ScottPap .68	30	173	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	+
10⅝	7⅝	Scottys .10	18	45	8	7¾	7¾	—
18⅝	11⅝	ScovillMfg 1		70	16	15¾	15⅞	
43¼	28½	Scovil pf2.50		2	38	38	38	
7	4⅝	ScudDuoV	12	14	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	—
8⅝	7¼	Scudd pf.83e		13	8⅝	8½	8½	
21½	14⅝	Sea Cont .30	8	6	19½	19½	19½	—
27⅝	20½	SeabCL 1.40	6	29	26¼	25¾	25⅞	—
6¾	3⅝	SeabWA .22		36	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
31⅝	25¼	Seagram .80	18	35	26⅝	26	26⅝	+
7⅝	4⅝	Segrave	6	7	6½	6½	6½	
19⅝	14	SealdPw .80	7	4	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
18	13⅝	SearlGD .52	9	539	14⅝	14	14⅛	—
29¾	63½	Sears 1.40a	19	531	65¾	64⅝	65⅛	+
5⅝	2⅝	Seatrain Lin	32	22	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
38⅝	22	SedcoInc .16	7	79	28⅝	28½	28⅝	—
6⅝	4½	SvcCpInt .12	4	9	5	5	5	
18	11⅝	SafvonIt .76	7	8	14	13⅝	13⅝	
10⅝	5⅝	Shakstore .32	8	22	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
18⅝	11⅝	Shapell .10	7	36	12⅝	12	12⅝	+
67⅝	47⅝	ShellOil 2.80	7	153	65	64¼	65	+
18½	11¼	ShellrGl .60	4	24	13⅝	12	13⅝	—
19½	18⅝	ShllGl pf1.40		1	18½	18½	18½	
41⅝	35¼	ShrwW 2.20	18	37	38½	38⅛	38⅛	—
78	58½	ShrW pf4.40		z70	62¼	62¼	62¼	—
11¼	9⅝	SierrPac .92	7	13	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
22⅝	15⅝	Signal .90b	15	326	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	—
40⅝	32	SignodeCp 1	15	11	38	37⅝	38	
8⅝	5	Simplct .14	8	24	7	7	7	
24⅝	19⅝	Simms .88a	14	2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
20⅝	14⅝	SimpPat .50	13	172	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	
22	8⅝	Singer Co		248	20⅝	19⅝	20⅝	+
44⅝	24⅝	Singr pf3.50		1	41	41	41	+
28	18⅝	Skaggs .50	18	30	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	
10⅝	7⅝	Skil Corp		2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
20⅝	15⅝	Skyline .28		384	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	

(Continued on Page 8.)

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BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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FINANCE

PARIS, THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1976

erman Trade Surplus alls Sharply in Month

By James Furlong

SBADEN, West Germany, 26 (AP-DJ).— West Ger- merchandise trade surplus d sharply to 2.238 billion in April from a distorted th high of 3.85 billion in March and from 2.81 marks a year earlier.

es released today by the Statistics Office showed xports in April totaled billion marks, down con- y from 22.821 billion in March but still above 98 billion marks of April. April imports, at 18.579 bil- arks, were down slightly 18.971 billion marks in but well above the 16.883 marks of April 1975.

current account showed a lary surplus of 300 million down from surpluses of 2.5 marks a month earlier and lion marks a year earlier. rrent account comprises dise trade, services and payments. Transfer pay- nclude homeward remit- y foreign workers. erchandise trade surplus siderably below the 3-bil- 0-billion-mark bulge that predicted by the foreign e market. This factor, with the announcement that the U.S. April trade deficit narrowed in April, boosted the dollar to around 2.5900 marks near the end of the day from about 2.5850 at the opening.

A government analyst in Bonn said the March export total was inflated by the currency crises of February and March, when expectations of a deutsche mark revaluation were rife. Fear of a higher deutsche mark led foreign buyers to bring orders forward on a precautionary basis, he said. Calm returned to the foreign exchange markets on March 22 and speculation on a mark revaluation is now dormant.

The analyst said the lower surplus is in line with expectations that import growth will exceed the rise in exports this year, cutting the 1976 trade surplus by an unspecified amount from the 37.2 billion marks posted in 1975.

For the first four months of this year, the export surplus totaled 10.777 billion marks, down from a year-earlier surplus of 13.356 billion marks. Exports amounted to 81.198 billion marks, up 12.2 per cent from 72.374 billion marks a year earlier. Imports were 70.421 billion marks, up 19.3 per cent from 59.018 billion marks.

The four-month current account showed a preliminary surplus of 3.8 billion marks, down from a 6.275-billion-mark surplus a year earlier.

German exports have displayed their fastest growth in industrialized countries, while German imports are rising most steeply from the developing and Communist-bloc nations.

Exports in the three-month period rose 14.6 per cent to 60.381 billion marks from 52.681 billion marks a year earlier. Imports rose 23 per cent to 51.842 billion marks from 42.135 billion marks.

German exports went 72 per cent to industrialized countries in the first quarter, up from 70.07 per cent a year earlier. Developing countries took 20.41 per cent, down from 22.17 per cent. Communist countries had a 7.31-per-cent share, down from 7.47 per cent. (The figures fall slightly short of 100 per cent because of classification peculiarities).

Imports from industrialized countries accounted for 71.47 per cent of German foreign purchases, down from 71.97 per cent a year earlier. Developing countries had a share of 23.66 per cent, up from 23.42 per cent. Communist countries had a 4.77-per-cent cut of the German foreign market, up from 4.48 per cent.

. Growth Reported Quicken

ON, May 26 (AP-DJ).— economic outlook has changed from "one of l growth with rapidly nflation to one of rather eal growth with more lling inflation."

s the conclusion of the Institute of Economic al Research (NIESR), an ent non-profit-making e that publishes highly reports on the British

latest quarterly report, SR attributed the recent in Britain's economic to the decline in the sterling and to the fiscal in the government's which was introduced

IESR report said it ex- rling to decline further out it said it expects the current account, which nternational trade and to improve sharply and " to balance by the end ear.

other forecasts in the eport were:

umer prices are seen 25 per cent this year and 8.5 per cent next year. ut should grow at per cent a year with and inventory building "the bulk of the stimu-

ployment should level year at around its cur- of 1.25 million and fall er 1 million by the end

sh interest rates will be o rise in line with U.S.

broadly defined money ould grow "rather more om now on."

parate report today, the orecast that commodity 1980 will probably be 30 r cent higher than in

tural products are likely by 30 to 35 per cent and d minerals up by 45 to nt, the institute said in review.

5 agricultural prices are 75 to 80 per cent higher 1975 and metal prices r twice as high as they 1975," it added.

eport emphasized that asts were made on the projections assuming de oil prices and "on ns concerning world growth, trade and in-

puter Firms rope Sign er Accord

May 26 (AP-DJ).—The s of Cie. Internationale nformatique (CII) and neywell Bull have for- gned a previously an- agreement creating one argest computer groups e, according to a joint t issued today.

roup results from the f part of CII into Honey- . It consists of two com- oth headed by current ll president Jean-Pierre

neywell Bull, the parent, over the French activ- the two old firms as their subsidiaries in Europe, Africa and the

neywell International, r unit, is headquartered Paris and is responsible eywell Bull's European th American operations. roup controls about 27 of the computer market

Professor Finds Practice Acceptable

Apologia for Bribery in Business

LOS ANGELES, May 26 (AP). — American companies doing business overseas often have little choice about paying bribes and should not be condemned for doing so, according to a professor at the University of California, Los Angeles.

Peter Nehemkis, emeritus lecturer in international business law and international business negotiations at the UCLA graduate school of management, also believes that congressional investigators are applying a double standard in objecting to payoffs made by multinational corporations to foreign officials.

"Why is it legitimate to invite a member of Congress to make a speech before a trade association and pay him $5,000 when everyone knows he has nothing to say?" Prof. Nehemkis said in an interview. "Isn't that a subtle form of corruption?"

Prof. Nehemkis, 68, a 1934 graduate of Yale Law School who represented a number of multinational corporations in Washington, D.C., and abroad before coming to UCLA 10 years ago, also points out that U.S. businessmen frequently try to influence the course of domestic commerce outside the office.

"Why do we sanction the idea that entertaining a prospect or a customer is permitted, even tax-deductible?" he said. "That's another way of gaining favor and exerting influence, but it is sanctioned under our moral standards, whereas if you make a payment to a prospect overseas, say a government department, we look askance."

Investigations by the Securities and Exchange Commission have so far turned up 95 instances of foreign payments by American companies, a figure Prof. Nehemkis regards as "miniscule" when compared to the 7,500 corporations required to file information on such disbursements with the SEC, and he adds that the fact that such major companies as Gulf Oil, Northrop and Lockheed are among the 95 "is to be expected because the practice is fairly prevalent."

In fact, says Prof. Nehemkis, business bribery is so widespread that it has even appeared in Communist countries. As an example, he cites the recent firing squad execution of a Soviet businessman for accepting $150,000 in bribes from a Swiss supplier.

"Bribery is an institutionalized fact of international business life," the professor says. "It is, to be sure, no more prevalent in other industrialized countries—Italy is an exception—than in the United States. Bribery is, however, pervasive throughout virtually the entire Third World of Latin America, the Middle East, Africa and Asia."

Prof. Nehemkis separates business payoffs into two types: "Lubrication" and "whitemail" bribes. The "lubrication bribe," he says, "expedites clearances that ought to be made available to businesses as a matter of convenience but that in practice require 'a token of appreciation.'"

Go Along or Lose Sales

"Whitemail bribes," says Prof. Nehemkis, usually involve the payment of large sums to foreign officials or political parties in an effort to improve the general business climate. When these payments are requested or expected by foreign parties, he says, American businessmen are forced to make the difficult choice between going along or possibly losing sales to competitors more willing to engage in palm greasing.

"A high technology company with a commanding position in the market—IBM is an example—can turn down a venal official and make its 'no' stick," the professor says, adding that less prominent firms are "impaled on the horns of a dilemma. If they adhere to ethical precepts and decline to pay off or buy their way into a contract, competitors from countries more tolerant of the practice will eliminate them from important markets."

The consequences of refusals can hit pretty close to home, Prof. Nehemkis adds. "The ultimate victims of righteous conduct will be the workers who are laid off and stockholders whose dividends are eliminated," he commented.

Prof. Nehemkis thinks one way out of the problem might be for "managements whose firms risk the loss of markets to tell their stockholders how much of their money is spent on payoffs each year to remain competitive." Shareholders and the company's employees could then express their views on whether or not such payoffs should be continued.

However, the professor warns that "if the practice is to be curtailed, the parties directly affected will have to determine that they are willing to suffer the consequences of reduced earnings."

Sets Code for Multinationals

OECD Toughens Rules on Firms' Conduct

By Jack Aboaf

PARIS, May 26 (AP-DJ).—A code of conduct for multinational enterprises, to be formally adopted next month, will contain tough recommendations on the bribery issue.

Unlike earlier drafts, considered too mild by the United States and other countries, the recommendations by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development are more specific and cover both bribes and involvement in local political activities.

The final draft, which has been under discussion for over a year, states that multinationals "should not render—and they should not be solicited or expected to render —any bribe or other improper benefit, direct or indirect, to any public servant or holder of public office."

"Unless legally permissible, multinationals should not make contributions to candidates for public office or to political parties or other political organizations," it goes on, adding that multinationals "should abstain from any improper involvement in local political activities."

The new wording on bribery is stronger and goes further than a previous draft which simply called on multinationals "to observe the best standards set by relevant local customs and practices with regard to rendering gifts and other benefits to public servants."

The code, which also calls on the cooperation of host countries, urges multinationals to disclose more "factual information" of the enterprise as a whole, in addition to information to be disclosed under national laws in the country of operation.

The disclosure of information, to be published at least once a year, should comprise in particular the structure of the enterprise and main affiliates, operating results and sales, significant new capital investment, a statement of the sources and uses of funds, the average number of employees, research and development expenditure, the policies followed in respect of intra-group pricing, and accounting policies.

It also calls on multinationals to "refrain from actions which would adversely affect competition" by abusing dominant positions of market power through anti-competitive acquisitions, predatory behavior toward competitors, unreasonable refusal to deal, anti-competitive abuse of industrial property rights or discriminatory pricing policies.

Call For Freedom

Multinationals should also allow purchasers, distributors and licensees freedom to resell, export, purchase and develop their operations consistent with law, trade conditions, the need for specialization and sound commercial practice.

In managing their financial and commercial operations, especially their liquid foreign assets and liabilities, multinationals should take into consideration the established objectives of the countries in which they operate regarding balance of payments and credit policies, the code says.

The code of conduct calls on multinationals to abide by local taxation laws and provide, when requested, all necessary information to local authorities. They should also avoid indulging in artificial transfer pricing to get around their tax obligations.

Although observance of the guidelines or code of conduct "is voluntary and not legally enforceable," corporations that depart from the general rules will probably find it difficult to operate in certain countries, observers said.

The code of conduct is scheduled to be formally approved at the annual ministerial meeting of the OECD council set for June 21-22.

EEC Panel Reveals Its Plan For Full Employment by '80

BRUSSELS, May 26 (AP-DJ). —Restoration of full employment and economic stability by 1980 in the European Economic Community requires an annual growth in the gross national product of 4.5 to 5 per cent and a reduction in the inflation rate in the next four years to 4 to 5 per cent from little over 10 per cent now, the EEC Commission said today.

These target figures were contained in a Commission document prepared for a June 24 conference in Luxembourg between social partners, governments and the Commission on EEC unemployment problems.

Presenting the paper at a press conference, economics commissioner Wilhelm Haferkamp declined to quantify a jobless rate which would represent full employment, but Commission experts said the rate would have to be brought down by 1980 to 1 to 1.5 per cent from the current 4.7 per cent.

Warning on Upturn

According to latest Commission statistics, there are now about 5.1 million persons registered as unemployed in the community, up from 4.4 million a year ago and about 2.6 million two years ago.

Mr. Haferkamp said that in order to return the community to full employment, it is "decisively important" to safeguard the current economic uptrend and to avoid anything that could disturb or destroy it.

He warned against any protectionist measures by member governments, against price increases and against social conflicts that could jeopardize the gradual recovery of the EEC economy from its worst postwar recession.

The Commission, Mr. Haferkamp said, hopes to win firm pledges from all participants at the so-called Tripartite Conference on Unemployment and Stability in Luxembourg to follow the broad outlines of its document.

In order to attain an average 4.5 to 5-per-cent GNP growth in the years up to 1980, the Commission said, capital investments must rise at an above-average rate to create adequate employment opportunities.

The linch-pin of any strategy for full employment and stability must be the collective discipline with regard to incomes and prices. Reduction of the overall inflation rate to a level of between 4 and 5 per cent by 1980 requires close cooperation between government authorities, labor and enterprises, the Commission said.

Among measures proposed by the Commission to reduce unemployment were the possible recruitment of new workers as a substitute for overtime, the maintenance of current restrictions on the recruitment of additional workers from non-member states and possible payments of premiums to companies that hire additional staff.

In view of the expected increase in the number of school-leavers, more apprenticeships and traineeships should be made available for a limited period, the Commission suggested.

It also said a further shortening of the work week is a desirable social objective and recalled that member states are bound to introduce a 40-hour week and four-week paid annual holidays by the end of 1978 at the latest.

U.S. Aide Warns Japan on Quotas On Steel Imports

TOKYO, May 26 (UPI).—U.S. Secretary of Commerce Elliot Richardson said today that Washington may be forced to impose import quotas on specialty steels to protect American producers from European and Japanese sales, government sources reported.

But the sources said Mr. Richardson told Finance Minister Masayoshi Ohira that if the United States introduces specialty steel quotas they would only be "temporary."

"If Japan and the United States fail to conclude an orderly marketing agreement, the President will not reject recommendations by the [U.S.] International Trade Commission proposing imposition of import quotas [on specialty steel]," the sources quoted Mr. Richardson as saying.

European Common Market nations have rejected a proposal by Washington to impose voluntary restrictions on exports of specialty steels to the United States.

Mr. Richardson arrived in Tokyo yesterday.

Kredietbank Profit Up

BRUSSELS, May 26 (AP-DJ). —Profit of Kredietbank rose to 1.045 billion Belgian francs in the year ended March 31, 1976 from $12.5 million francs in the preceding fiscal year. Kredietbank proposed an unchanged dividend of 245 francs a share to the June 19 annual meeting.

Weekly net asset value
on May 24, 1976
Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
U.S. $36.22
Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
U.S. $26.42
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange
Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

Oil Price Fears Hit N.Y. Stocks

NEW YORK, May 26 (IHT).— Stocks backed off moderately today, reflecting selling of certain blue chip issues, caution ahead of tomorrow's oil price negotiations and continued talk of higher bank prime interest rates.

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is expected to push for a modest rise at its meeting in Bali, Indonesia, tomorrow.

Some Wall Street analysts believe that an increase may be viewed as a negative for the market, especially since inflation has again become a concern of New York Stock Exchange investors.

The Dow Jones industrial average slipped 3.06 points to 968.63. The index seesawed through the day, rising more than 2 points in the first hour then falling to minus 4 before a brief recovery at 3 p.m. and finally a slide to the close.

Declining issues outnumbered gainers by about 710 to about 665. Earlier losers had held a firm lead over advancers.

Volume totaled 16.75 million shares, compared with 18.77 million yesterday.

The recent growth in the monetary supply has raised concern that the Federal Reserve Board may tighten monetary policy another notch in order to slow expansion and remove the threat of a new inflationary spiral.

Analysts say another big increase in the money supply in tomorrow's report could be quite unsettling for the market, but they point out that a decline or even a moderate rise likely will be construed as bullish.

Lower were Du Pont down 1 1/8 to 152, Heublein 1 3/8 to 49 1/4, Johnson & Johnson 1 1/8 to 84 7/8, Celanese 1 1/4 to 48 1/2, Burroughs 3 3/8 to 95 5/8, Levi-Strauss 2 to 43 5/8, and IBM 1 to 250.

But Marathon Oil rose a point to 58 1/4. It said it expects the unitization of the Yates oil field in west Texas, approved yesterday by the Texas Railroad Commission, to enable it to increase the field's yield by 200 million barrels.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange were mixed in light trading. The Amex index rose 0.25 to 103.13.

Houston Oil & Minerals, a volume leader, spurted 2 1/8 to 65 7/8.

Bow Valley Industries gained 1 3/8 to 27 3/8, but Presley fell 5/8 to 9.

Syntex edged up 1/8 to 26 3/8 despite flat earnings for the third quarter and lower results for the nine months.

Grain futures rose sharply on the Chicago Board of Trade, with soybeans advancing the allowable limit of 28 cents a bushel for the second time this week.

Soybean meal was up $5.50 a ton and soybean oil gained nearly the limit of 100 points, or 1 cent a pound. One oats option touched the 6 cents a bushel limit for one session, but liquidation at the close produced a final gain of 5 cents.

Wheat and corn futures were up nearly 4 cents a bushel.

Less Confidence Reported Among U.S. Consumers

NEW YORK, May 26 (AP-DJ). —U.S. consumer confidence fell sharply in April for the first time in more than a year, reflecting the fear of a new upsurge in food and other prices, according to a private survey.

A "confidence index" compiled for the business research group Conference Board by National Family Opinion Inc., declined 11 points to 83.2 between February and April. The index is worked out from a base in which 100 equals the 1969-70 average.

The board's "buying plans index," which measures consumer buying intentions for a wide range of goods and services, plunged nearly 30 points to 96.7 from 126.3 in the period.

"The dimensions of disenchantment shown in this latest survey are both puzzling and disconcerting," said Fabian Linden, the Conference Board's director of consumer research.

He said the major culprit "may be inflation. The upsurge in consumer optimism earlier this year was accompanied by declining supermarket prices." But he noted food prices went up in April for the first time in four months and that further increases are widely expected.

Car-buying plans declined to 8 per cent of the families surveyed, compared with the record 10.7 per cent in February. Home-buying plans and plans to buy major appliances also dropped in the period, the survey found.

U.S. Trade Deficit Narrows As Exports Register a Gain

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP). —The United States recorded its fourth consecutive monthly foreign trade deficit in April but the figure was smaller than in the previous month, the government said today.

The Commerce Department said the trade deficit was $202.1 million in April, contrasted to $650.9 million in March, largely because farm exports increased while import levels remained virtually stable.

So far this year, imports have exceeded exports by $1.07 billion. That compares with a $2.47-billion surplus at the same time last year, when the nation logged a record $11-billion trade surplus.

Analysts originally expected a surplus again this year, but one smaller than in 1975. The Commerce Department has now revised that expectation to a forecast of a deficit in the range of the $3.3-billion deficit in 1974.

Department economists consider the development a sign of the domestic economy's strength rather than a signal of any trouble in U.S. international transactions.

The U.S. economy is recovering faster than that of its trading partners so far. American consumers are buying more imported household goods and U.S. industry is using more imported fuel. But foreign demand for U.S. heavy machinery and other exports has not picked up strongly yet.

Thus, even though exports are up by 2.2 per cent over the same period last year, imports are up by 13 per cent.

In April, the value of exports jumped by 4.9 per cent, while imports slipped slightly by 0.1 per cent.

Exports of food and live animals increased by $204.4 million after adjustment for seasonal variations, with corn providing $153.2 million of the increase. Tobacco exports increased $15.3 million.

American exports of raw materials such as logs and scrap steel rose $22.7 million. Machinery and transportation equipment exports climbed $181.4 million.

On the import side, the volume of imported oil slipped 0.2 per cent in April. After adjustment for seasonal variations, the change actually amounted to a $603.9-million increase in the value of petroleum imports.

The volume of petroleum imports so far this year is running 9.8 per cent ahead of the first four months of last year.

Markets Closed

All stock exchanges and banks will be closed throughout Europe (with the exception of Great Britain and the Netherlands) Thursday for the Ascension Day holiday.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

	1976	1975
Deere & Co.		
Second Quarter		
Revenue	899.80	782.10
Profits	83.90	53.00
Per Share	2.81	1.76
Six Months		
Revenue	1,532.50	1,365.20
Profits	139.60	88.20
Per Share	4.35	2.97
Firestone Tire & Rubber		
Second Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	1,059.00	918.90
Profits	38.70	23.10
Per Share	0.67	0.40
First Half		
Revenue	1,920.00	1,735.00
Profits	56.40	41.00
Per Share	1.02	0.71
J.P. Stevens		
Second Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	365.10	258.90
Profits	11.10	1.80
Per Share	0.95	0.16
Share dil.	0.90	0.16
Six Months		
Revenue	679.20	483.50
Profits	20.40	5.40
Per Share	1.75	0.47
Share dil.	1.66	0.46

3 Firms to Pay Compensation For Default on Potato Futures

NEW YORK, May 26 (AP).— Three trading firms which failed to deliver more than $4 million worth of Maine potatoes they had sold on the New York Mercantile Exchange will be required to compensate buyers, exchange president Richard Levine said today.

In addition, the three firms will be penalized for their default yesterday, the largest in the history of the 104-year-old exchange, he said. He refused to identify the firms.

The exchange's board of directors will meet later today to decide whether to authorize Mr. Levine to buy enough Maine potatoes to fulfill the contracts—50 million pounds—or to pay those to whom they are due a fair market price.

On May 7, when trading in May potatoes ended, contracts for potatoes were worth $8.70 per hundred pounds. On that basis, the potatoes not delivered by May 25 were worth $4.25 million.

But observers expect that the cost of buying the potatoes now or their fair value will be higher than the $4.25-million figure. The difference will be borne by the three firms, Mr. Levine said.

Default on 997 contracts for delivery of 49.85 million pounds of potatoes was official at 2 p.m. yesterday. Within hours after the default, officials of both the Mercantile Exchange and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the federal agency that regulates such trading, had ordered inquiries.

But because default is so rare on the exchange, the industry was without precedent as it considered recovery. Calls for swift action—and promises of it—were without specifics.

The exchange had been concerned since trading on May delivery of Maine potatoes closed May 7 with 1,911 contracts—95.55 million pounds—outstanding.

The potato market for May had experienced wide price movement, and speculative activity was intense.

There were charges of unethical—maybe illegal—trading practices by speculators and their brokers as the deadline passed.

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This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Southern Pacific Properties Limited

Placement of 44,000,000 shares at HK$1.31
to Triad Holding Corporation S.A. Luxembourg

Hong Kong, May 27.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices May 26, 1976

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
28509	Abby Glen	$6¼	5½	6⅛	— ½
9063	Abitibi	$11⅛	11¾	11⅞	
5700	Agnico E	410	370	410	+35
2277	Alta Gas A	$12⅝	12⅜	12½	
310	Alta Nat	$28	28	28	
100	Algo Cent	$12¾	12¾	12¾	
700	Alliance B	380	360	380	+20
800	Alminex	$5¾	5½	5¾	
600	Atco A	$16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
600	BP Can	$10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
800	Benister C	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
4779	Bank N S	$41¾	41⅝	41¾	+ ¼
11467	Bell Canad	$48	47⅞	47¾	— ¼
1590	Beth Cop A	$13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅜
1000	Block Bros	405	400	405	+10
3100	Bovis Cor	88	86	86	
3710	Bralor Res	340	335	340	+10
1000	Bramalea	$6	6	6	
4495	Brameda	185	182	182	— 4
950	Brenda M	$7¾	7⅝	7¾	
19083	Bridger	$7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
800	BC Forest	$23⅝	23¼	23¼	— ⅝
1715	BC Phone	$12⅞	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
6200	Brunswk	$5⅛	5	5⅛	
600	Budd Auto	$6	6	6	+ ⅛
803	Burns Fds	$11½	11	11	— ⅛
29300	Cad Fry	$11¾	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
1525	Cal Pow A	$30	29½	29¾	
12700	Camflo	$9	8⅞	9	+ ¼
200	Campau A	475	475	475	
9160	C Nor West	$8¼	7¾	8	— ⅝
1950	C Pakrs C	$22⅛	22¼	22¼	— ¼
3020	Can Perm	$18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅛
100	Can Trust A	$22¾	22¾	22¾	
600	C Tung	415	405	405	
200	C Cablesy	$17½	17½	17½	— ½
5100	Cdn Cel	$7⅛	7	7	
7735	Cl Bk Com	$28⅛	27¾	27¾	— ¾
886	Cdn Tire A	$49¾	49	49⅞	— ⅝
2340	C Utilties	$12⅞	12½	12¾	
1480	Candel Oil	$13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
1100	Cassiar	$6¾	6⅝	6¾	
5250	Celanese	$5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
1600	Chieftan D	$10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	— ⅛
4525	C Holiday I	295	290	295	+ 5
3200	Con Bldg	245	240	240	+ 5
5900	Con Distrb	450	440	440	
6033	Cons Gas	$12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
1309	Con Ferdy	390	390	390	
100	Conwest	365	365	365	
565	Craigmt	$6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
854	Crush Intl	$9	8¾	8⅞	
4000	Cyprus	$11	10½	11	
3051	Denison	$60	59	59	— 1
5400	Dicknsn	$5	465	5	+35
16962	Dofasco A	$30⅛	30	30	— ½
3100	Dom Store	$15¼	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
11500	D Textle A	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
150	Du Pont	$17½	17½	17½	— ¼
200	Dylex L A	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
1450	East Mal	205	200	205	+15
725	Emco	$8⅞	8¾	8¾	
3298	Falcon C	$8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
1130	Falcon	$39¼	38½	38½	— 1
100	Fed Ind A	$5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
800	Francana	$9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
100	Fruehauf	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
325	G Distrb A	$8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
6300	Gnt Mascf	130	122	130	+ 5
7750	Gibraltar	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
100	Graff G	$32½	32½	32½	— ¼
2700	Granduc	140	136	140	
150	Gt Oil sds	$5	5	5	— ⅛
125	GL Paper	$30¼	30¼	30¼	
56	Gt W Life	$55¼	52¾	52¾	—1¼
1188	Greyhnd	$18½	18	18¼	+ ½
600	Guar Trst	$6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
3545	Hambro C	330	300	330	+30
6225	Hawker S	$6½	6⅜	6⅜	
66	Hayes D A	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
3790	H Bay Co	$20⅛	19¾	19⅞	— ⅛
1350	IAC	$18½	18¼	18¼	
300	Indusmin	$9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
330	Inland Gas	$9⅜	9¼	9¼	
300	Int Mogul	251	251	251	— 6
1910	Int Pipe A	$14½	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
1210	Inv Grp A	$7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
800	Jannock	$6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
700	Kaiser Re	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
1600	Kaps Tran	170	170	170	— 2
1694	Kerr A A	$12¾	12⅝	12⅝	
1200	Koffler A	495	490	495	— 5
1532	Labatt A	$16⅝	16½	16½	
4940	Lacana	375	365	375	+10
700	LOnt Cem	390	390	390	
2711	LL Lac	145	145	145	— 5
100	Lob Co A	440	440	440	— 5
300	Lob Co B	440	440	440	
575	Loeb M	300	295	295	
173	Mclan H A	$8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
3593	MB Ltd	$20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
600	Malgmi A	$18	18	18	
43200	Moore	$42⅛	42	42⅛	
1600	Murphy	$5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
1550	Nabrs Dis	$29	29	29	+ ½
220	Nat Trust	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
5769	Noranda A	$36⅜	36¼	36¼	— ⅛
3124	Norcen	$13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
12475	NTecm B w	$17⅜	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
2700	Nowsco W	$17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	+ ½
980	OSF Ind	345	340	340	— 5
900	Orchan A	280	280	280	
530	Oshawa A	470	470	470	+ 5
3005	Pamour A	295	290	295	+10
5822	PanCan P	$24¾	24⅛	24¾	+ ¼
504	Patino N V	$13	13	13	+ ⅛
200	Pembin A	435	435	435	
170	Pine Point	$31½	31½	31½	
1000	Pills C	$5	495	5	+ 5
776	Placer	$23½	22½	22½	—1¼
1950	Que Sturg	110	105	110	+ 7
8200	Reed Oslr A	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
250	Reichhold	$24	24	24	— ¼
6450	Revnu Prp	78	76	78	+ 1
100	Rothman	$16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
700	Scotts	$8	7⅞	8	
4290	Shell Can	$16⅞	16⅝	16½	— ⅛
2915	Sherritt A	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
10625	Siebens	$14½	14⅛	14½	+ ⅛
3900	Sigma	$18½	18½	18½	
10807	Simpsons	$6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
500	Simpson S	$10	10	10	
2058	Slater Stl	$8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
1500	Talcorp	$7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
760	Southm A	$24⅞	24½	24¾	+ ⅛
150	St Brodcst	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
21559	Stelco A	$31	30¾	30⅞	
2847	Steep R	192	190	190	— 5
39500	Sunadie O	$16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ¼
300	Tara	$15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
340	Teck Cor A	390	390	390	— 5
700	Teck Cor B	300	300	300	+20
300	Teledyne	$5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
550	Tex Can	$26⅛	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
4830	Thom N A	$13⅜	13½	13½	— ⅛
6543	Tor Dm Bk	$19⅛	19	19	
2623	Traders A	$14½	14⅛	14⅛	
525	Trans Mt	$11¾	11⅛	11⅛	
2580	TrCan PL	$12	12	12	
425	Un Carbd	$23⅞	23½	23½	
3745	UGas A	$8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
7035	Union Oil	$10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ 1
1150	U Keno	$8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
5400	U Siscoe	$9	8¾	9	
3300	Upp Can	118	115	115	— 1
7100	Voyager P	$13½	13	13¼	+ ⅛
20	Weldwod	$12	12	12	+ ¼
1850	Wstburne	$12¼	12	12¼	+ ½
26515	West Mins	$5⅞	495	5⅞	
300	Weston	$16½	16⅛	16½	
500	Willroy	105	105	105	
25	Woodwd A	$19½	19½	19½	— ¼
3450	Yk Bear	315	305	315	+15
2000	Yukon C	167	167	167	+ 4

Total sales 2,080,656 shares

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock		High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
2000	Algoma	$	28	28	28	— ¼
15565	Bank Mont	$	15½	15¾	15⅝	+ ⅛
1200	Basic Res	$	10	9¾	9¾	— ¼
425	Bombard		235	235	235	—15
1200	CAE Ind	$	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
140	Can Cement	$	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
200	Cdn Int Pw	$	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
3000	Carron	$	22½	22½	22½	— ½
3825	Con Bath	$	34⅝	34½	34½	—2⅛
1200	Dom Bridge	$	36½	36¼	36½	— ¾
400	Fncl Col		205	204	205	—5
400	Gaz Metro	$	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
318	Imasco	$	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
728	MLW-Wrth	$	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
775	Molson A	$	18	17¾	17⅞	
700	Molson B	$	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
365	Price Co	$	15⅛	15	15⅛	— ⅛
9002	Royal bank	$	29⅜	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
4043	Roy TrustA	$	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
160	Zellers		450	450	450	—5

Total sales 602,824 shares.

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing Prices May 26, 1976

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Stock	Bid	Ask
Bank and Trust		
Bankam	53	53½
1st Bk Sy	44	44¾
1stEmp S	7	7¼
1st Wn F	1⅞	2⅛
Hartf NC	11¼	12½
Midl Bks	19¼	20¼
Shaw Co	23¼	24¼
U Va Bks	13½	16
Va N Bnk	17½	18½
Insurance		
Fid Un Lf	18	18½
G Reinsu	160	164
Industrials		
AFA PrS	5½	6¼
AID Inc	6½	7¼
AVM Cp	1½	2
Acushnt	20½	21¾
Addisn W	7¾	8¼
Adv Ros	2⅛	2½
Alberts	6½	7¼
Alico Inc	8⅜	8⅞
Allyn Bac	5⅝	6⅛
A El Lab	1¼	1⅝
Am Exp	33	33½
Am Finl	7¼	7¾
Am Furn	3¼	3½
Am Greet	8½	8⅞
A Micro	10	10½
Am Telev	16¾	17½
Am Weld	9	10
Amtr Dv	⅞	1⅛
Anadite	5⅛	5¾
Anheus B	30¾	31¼
Ard May	2⅛	2⅝
ArkWG	19¼	19¾
Arvida	11¼	11⅝
AsCC Bot	15	15¾
AtlGas Lt	12⅞	13⅛
Bald At	3¼	3¾
Bang Hy	12⅝	13⅛
Bkam Rlt	6⅝	7¼
Bassett F	20½	21¼
Bayls Mk	8	8½
Beeline F	5⅛	6⅛
Betz Lab	36½	37½
Bibb Co	7¼	8¼
Bird Son	[illegible]	[illegible]
Birtchr	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bick Hills	18⅛	19⅛
Bonza Int	3⅛	4⅛
Braden	5⅛	5¼
Brinks	8½	9
Brks Sca	16	16½
Brwning	4	4½
Buckb M	5½	6
Buckeye	8⅛	9½
Burn Sm	4⅛	5⅛
CalWSv	28	29¼
Camel Ch	2⅛	2⅝
Canrad H	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cap Swst	8⅛	8⅞
Capin Air	2⅛	2¾
Cap Tec	2⅛	3¼
Care Co	2⅛	3
CenVt PS	12¾	13½
Chm Lea	10⅛	11¼
Chesa Ut	10¼	11¼
Chi Brdg	72½	74
Chils Co	6	6½
ChrisSe	127½	130½
Circle F	4	4¾
CitznUt A	33	33½
CitznUt B	29⅝	29⅞
Clark Mf	28⅛	29¼
Clow Co	6⅞	7⅛
Colu Vent	⅞	1¼
Com Clr	12½	13¼
Coml Sh	22½	24
Comw Pa	27½	28¼
Con Pap	25¼	26¼
Craw Co	9⅛	10½
Cross Co	14¼	15½
Cuttr Fed	2⅝	3⅛
Danly M	6	7
Data Dgn	5⅛	6⅛
Data 100	9¾	10¼
Dayl Inc	39	40½
Decor In	2⅝	2⅞
DeKib Ag	34	35
Delhi Oil	3⅞	4
DeLux C	22½	23¼
Del CanT	12¼	13¼
Det IntBr	29	30
Dewey El	1	1½
Diam Cry	17	17¾
Dixn Cru	16½	17¾
Docutel	7⅜	7⅞
Dollar G	10¼	10⅝
Dorch G	9½	9½
Dow Jone	25¼	26
Doyle DB	12¼	12¾
Dunkin D	5⅛	6
Durlron	25¼	26½
Eberln In	3	3½
Econ Lab	26¾	27¼
ElPas El	10	10¼
Elba Syst	2½	3
Elder Be	7½	8¼
Elec Nucl	7½	8¼
Elec Mod	1⅝	2
Energy C	13	14
Entwtl	3½	4
Eqty Oil	19⅛	19⅞
Ethan Al	21⅛	22½
Fab Tek	⅞	1¼
Fingrht	5	5¾
Fst Bost	19¼	20½
Ficknr	11⅞	12⅛
Fla WalU	⅝	1
Forest O	⅞	1⅝
Frmigli	1	1½
Folomat	15⅝	15⅞
Frkln Cp	4⅛	4⅞
Frnkin El	8⅞	9
Frnd Ice	20⅛	21¼
Gen RlEs	3¼	4¾
Gov EFin	10	10¾
Grant Cn	14⅛	15⅛
Great Mt	10	10½
Gray Adv	10¼	10¾
Gulf Intst	16	16½
Gyrodn	3	3⅝
Harper R	8½	9
Henred F	19½	20¼
Holobm	1¾	1⅞
Hoover	12⅞	12⅞
Horiz Res	1½	2½
Hods Pap	28	29
Hyatt Cp	5⅛	5⅞
Hyatt Int	4⅝	4⅞
Ind Nuclr	3⅞	4¼
Infra Ind	1⅜	1⅞
Intel Cp	69½	71
Interc En	9¼	10¼
Intrmk In	2¾	2¾
Infrmt G	13	13½
InBk Wsh	3	3⅝
IaSou Ut	23¼	23⅝
Jamsby	11½	12¼
Jiffy Fds	⅞	1⅛
Joslyn M	13½	14¼
Kaisr Stl	37¾	38¾
KaisSt pf	19¾	20½
Kalvar	2½	2⅞
Kaman A	23¼	24
Kamog A	7⅝	8
Kate Gre	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kaysam	3⅛	3½
Kear Tr	6⅞	7
Kelly Svc	18	18¾
Keuff Ess	13¼	14¼
Keye Fib	13½	13⅞
Key CusF	7½	8
King Inf	1¼	1¾
Knap Veg	17½	18½
Lance In	22¼	23¼
Land Res	1⅛	1¾
Lane Co	23¼	24¾
Lin Bcast	14¼	15⅛
Log Elrn	3⅛	4⅛
Madisn G	12¾	13⅛
Mai Rlty	⅞	1⅛
Mallkrt	43¼	44½
Manor C	3⅞	4¼
Maui LP	10⅝	10¾
McCor	33¾	34
McQuay	17¼	18
Measur	12⅞	13⅝
Modern	28½	29¼
Meric In	1½	2¼
Midlsx W	13¾	14½
Midld Ca	2⅛	2¾
Midw Gt	13½	14½
Millipr	24½	26
Miner In	2	2½
Minn Gas	20⅝	20⅞
Miss Vl G	14¼	15¼
Mrs S Pie	16½	17½
Monf Col	5⅝	6⅛
Moore P	7¼	8¼
Moore S	15¾	16¾
Morg Res	1½	2
Mostek	16⅞	17¼
Motch M	4	5
Mot Club	2	2½
Mueller	12½	13½
Narag Co	6¾	7¼
Nat G&O	10¼	11¼
Nat Lib	4½	4⅞
N SecRsh	4⅝	4⅞
Natnw Rl	3⅞	4¼
NJ Nat G	13⅞	14½
Nielsn A	18	18½
Nielsn B	17⅞	18⅝
NoCar Gs	11⅞	11¾
NoEOl Un	19	19¼
Nortrp Ki	9¼	9¾
NW NatG	8¼	8⅜
NW PuSv	17⅝	18⅛
Noxel Cp	15¼	15¾
Ogilvy M	27½	
Ohio Ferr	20½	21½
Oil Shale	4⅛	5
Ormont	9½	9⅞
Otter TP	17½	18
Over NA	5¾	6⅛
Pabst Br	24⅝	24⅞
PacGa R	23½	24½
Pakco	¾	1½
Parks H	3¼	3¾
Pauley P	5⅛	6
Peerl Mf	15¼	16½
PnzlOff B	12⅝	12⅞
Pepsl BW	9⅞	10⅛
Petran H	11	11¾
Petrolit	67	68½
Pettibon	28⅜	29½
Philip L	12¼	12½
Piedmt A	4⅞	4⅞
Pinkrtn	32½	33½
Plan HiB	16⅞	17⅞
Plstilin	2	3
Possis Cp	1⅝	2⅛
ProsrP	1½	1⅞
Pub S NC	11	11⅜
P Bonnet	18⅞	19⅞
PurD Cap	6⅞	6⅞
Qual Inns	2⅛	2½
Ragen Pr	1⅝	2⅛
Rahall C	5	5½
Raych Cp	156	161
Raymnd	11½	12½
Recog Eq	9⅛	9½
Road Ex	44	44¾
Robin M	13⅛	14½
Roselon	4⅝	4⅞
Rouse	4¼	4½
Rus Slov	12¼	13
Sadlier	2⅛	3
Scan Dat	2⅝	2⅞
Scripps H	27½	29½
Sels Delt	1⅞	2¼
Seneca F	2⅝	3⅛
Seven U	35	35¾
Snap Tls	35½	36½
SofidSt Sc	8	9
S Cal Wat	11¼	12
Sw Gs Cp	9⅝	10
Sw El Sv	14¾	15½
Standyn	22¼	22¾
Sid Regis	16½	17¼
Stan HPd	12½	13¼
Sterig Str	4⅝	5⅛
Strab Cl	28	29½
Super El	6⅛	6½
TIME DC	4⅝	4⅞
Tampax	32	33
Taylr Wi	12½	13
Tech Pub	11	12
Tecum P	43½	45½
Tennant	29½	31¼
Tifny Co	8⅝	9⅝
Transo O 1	11⅞	12¼
Trico Pd	27½	28½
Tritn OG	1⅝	2
Tymshr	25¼	25¾
Tyson F	16¼	16¾
Un McGll	10¾	11¼
US Bnknt	7⅛	7½
US Surg	12½	13
US TrkLn	15¾	16¼
Up Pen P	17½	18¼
Valley Gs	8⅝	9⅛
VanD Air	8½	9¼
Vance S	4⅛	4⅝
Velcro	6⅛	6⅝
Ventron	28½	30
Wads Pu	8½	9
Wsh NG	11¾	12¼
Webb Re	6	6½
Weco Dvl	2⅛	2½
Weight W	6⅝	7
Weldtrn	1½	2
Welling M	7⅛	7⅝
Well Gar	5½	6¼
Welsbch	3½	4¼
Wstn Mlg	1⅛	1⅜
Westmd	55¾	56
Wdwrd L	24½	25
Wright W	4	4⅝
ZionUt B	22	23

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Bond	Bid	Ask
Air France 9½-82	101	102
Ashland 8-87	93½	94½
Aust.R.D. 9¼-80	100	101
Aust-Swiss 8-87	92	93
BFCE 9-82	98¾	99¾
BFCE 8¾-83	98¼	99¼
B.N.P. 9½-81	102	103
Borregaard 8¾-86	96	97
British Gas 9-81	99¼	100¼
Broken Hill 10-90	101	102
Broken Hill 9½-81	101	102
Carrier 8-87	92	93
CNE 9¼-85	98½	99½
CN Rhône 10-80/8	102¾	103¾
Cons Food 7½-91	87½	88½
Conoco 8-86	98	99
Cont Tel 8¼-86	98	99
Copen Tel 8½-86	97	98
Cut Ham 8-87	92½	93½
Dana 8-87	93	94
Denmark 9-82	102½	104
Denmark 7½-80	85	86
Dow Corn 8¼-86	101½	102½
Dupont 7½-78	102½	103½
ECS 8¾-81	99¼	100¼
ECS 9¼-86	99¼	100¼
EIB 9½-85	101	102
Erap 9¾-85	100¾	101¾
Ericsson 9¼-85	103½	105
Esso 7½-78	100½	101½
Esso 8-86 Nov	99¼	100¼
Eurofima 8½-83	98	99
First Chic 7-80	95½	96½
Gen Mills 8-86	99½	100½
Gen Mot 8¾-86	104½	105½
Gould 9¾-83	100½	101½
Haas 8¾-86	101	102
I.D.B.J. 9½-82	100½	101½
Intl Util 8¼-82	97¼	98¼
Kimberley 8½-86	101	102
Michelin 9¼-86	98¾	99¾
Michelin 7½-88	84½	85½
Miles 9¼-80	102	103
Modo 9½-83	98¾	99¾
Montreal 9¾-81	102	103
Montreal 9¼-83	101	102
Motorola 8-87	97¼	98¼
New Brunsw. 9-83	99	100
N Zealand 9¼-82	101½	102½
NrgKomBk 7½-87	90	91
NorskHyd 9¾-85	102½	103½
NorthAMR 7¾-79	99½	100½
Norway 9-80	102½	103½
Norway 8½-81	99	100
Ontario H 8¾-86	101	102
Oslo 9-88	98	99
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	101½	102½
Owens Corn 9-86	101¾	102¾
Pac.Light 9¼-81	102¾	103¾
Pac.Light 8-88	93	94
Pennwlt 8-87	94¼	95¼
Prov.Quebec 9-82	99½	100½
Prov.Quebec 7½-8	90½	91½
Ralston 7½-87	92½	93½
Richardson 8¾-85	101	102
S.A.S. 8-85	92¾	93¾
Scanraff 8⅝-88	99½	100½
Scott 8¾-85	101	102
Seagram 9-83	100	101
SFE 9-83	99	100
Shell 8-86	98	99
Shell 7½-87	94¼	95¼
Skandin 10¼-81	104¾	105¾
SNCF 9½-81	101½	102¼
St. Ind. 8½-80	101¼	102¼
St. Ind. 8½-88	102	103
S. Handels 9¼-86	99½	100½
Sybron 8-87	93	94
Tenneco 7½-79	99	100
Tenneco 7¾-87	92	93
Textron 7¾-87	88	89
Transocean 8-86	97¾	98¾
Transocean 7½-87	95	96
Union Oil 7-79	100¼	101¼
Union Oil 7½-87	95¼	96¼
Utah 8-87	94¼	95¼
Volvo 9½-85	100½	101½

Convertible Bonds

Bond	Bid	Ask
Amexco 4½-87	78½	81½
Ashland 5-88	82½	84½
Beatrice 6¼-91	107½	109½
Beatrice 4½-92	94½	96½
Borden 6¾-91	103½	105½
Borden 5-92	95	97
BroadHale 4¾-87	75	77
Carnation 4-88	78½	80½
Chevron 5-88	111	113
Chrysler 4¾-88	59	61
Chrysler 5-88	64	66
Conf Tel 5½-88	75½	77½
Cumm In 6¼-88	86	88
Dart Ind 4¾-88	77	79
EastKodak 4½-88	109½	111½
Econ Lab 4¾-87	77	79
Firestone 5-88	87½	89½
Ford 6-86	97	99
Ford 5-88	85½	87½
Gen Elec 4¼-87	83	85
Gen Food 4½-82	83½	85½
Gillette 4¾-82	80½	82½
Gillette 4¾-87	76	78
Gould 5-87	89	91
Gulf West 5-88	96½	98½
Honeywell 6-86	82	84
I.S.E. 6¼-89	79½	81½
ITT 4½-87	75	77
Komatsu 7¼-90	105	106½
Matsushita 6¾-90	109	111
Mitsui 7¼-90	100½	102
McDerm 4¾-87	140	142
Morgan JP 4¼-87	111	113
Nabisco 5½-88	96	98
Owe Ill 4½-87	101	103
Penney JC 4½-87	76	78
Phil Lamb 4¼-83	95½	97½
R.C.A. 5-88	77½	79½
Revlon 4¾-83	110	112
Revlon 4½-87	95½	97½
Sperry 4¼-88	94½	96½
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	74	76
Texaco 4½-88	76	78
UnCarb 4¾-82	124	126
WarnLam 4¼-88	83	85
WarnLam 4½-88	79½	81½
Xerox 5-88	74	76

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	100.19	90.76	103.17
Previous	100.21	90.75	103.47

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) May 26

(Continued from Page 6.)

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
16¼	8⅞	SmithAO .60		7	14¾	14⅛	14⅛	— ½
38⅛	28⅛	Smithlnt .36	8	131	35	34	34⅞	— ½
73⅝	58½	Smithkline 2	16	55	71	70½	71	+ ¼
18¼	13	SmithTr .50	6	10	15⅛	14¾	15⅛	+ ⅝
20	15⅝	Smucker .80	9	501	17	15⅝	17	+ 1⅛
16⅞	11	SolaBas .80	7	22	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3¼	Sonesta Int		29	3½	3¼	3½	+ ¼
10⅛	8⅝	SonyCp .02e	37	267	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
35¾	27⅞	SooLin 2.35e	7	4	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ¼
12⅝	8¼	SOS Con .40	7	15	11	10¾	11	
18	15¾	SCarEG 1.52	8	801	16⅜	16	16	— ⅜
16⅞	14¾	SoJerIn 1.56	7	5	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
13¼	9⅝	Soutdwn .60	5	14	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
25¼	21½	Sdwn pf1.80		2	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	9¾	SoestBk .40b	10	37	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ½
7	5	SoeasPS .89t	11	5	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
21⅞	18¾	SoCalE 1.68	6	243	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	
16⅛	14¾	SouthCo 1.40	7	1663	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
37½	31¾	SoinGE 2.40	7	6	33½	33	33	— ½
56	48⅛	SoNRes 1.65	7	26	52	51⅝	51⅝	— ⅛
38⅛	32⅝	SoNwEnTl 3	9	16	35½	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
39⅛	30	Sou Pac 2.24	8	65	35	34¾	34⅞	— ¼
62¼	50⅝	SouRy 2.32	11	84	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	
62½	51¼	SouRy pfA 3		8	62	62	62	+ ½
6¼	5½	Sou Ry pf.50		3	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
36½	29½	SoUnCo 1.76	8	18	33¾	33½	33½	
26⅛	21½	Southlnd .50	11	258	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	+ ⅜
13⅝	6⅛	SwstFor .20	22	7	10	9⅞	10	
25¾	16⅝	SwtFl pf1.50		9	22	21¾	22	+ ½
13⅛	11⅝	SwstPSv .98	8	56	11⅝	11½	11½	
9⅛	5	Sparton .24a	5	10	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
15⅝	10	SperryHut 1	8	3	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅝
36¾	31	Sprry H pf 3		9	36	36	36	
50¾	38⅝	SperryR .76	18	290	47	46⅛	47	+ ⅝
13⅝	6⅝	Sprague El		21	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	— ¼
15¼	10⅛	Spring M .75	11	1	13	13	13	+ ⅛
29	20¾	SquarD 1.10	16	73	26⅛	26¼	26¼	— ¼
29	29⅝	Squibb .90	14	132	30¾	30	30	— ¾
31⅞	24¾	StaleyMfg 1	6	71	27⅛	26½	26⅞	+ ⅜
23⅝	21⅞	StPoor 1.92a		30	23	22¾	23	+ ¼
40⅝	32⅝	StBrand 1.14	15	60	37¼	36⅞	37⅛	+ ⅛
49⅝	37¼	StBPaint .40	23	47	42½	42⅛	42⅛	+ ⅛
37⅝	29⅝	StdOilCl 2.20	8	723	35⅞	35½	35⅝	
49⅝	40⅞	StOilInd 2.30	8	482	48⅞	48½	48⅝	+ ¼
79⅝	61½	StOilOh 1.36	21	200	71½	70¾	70¾	— ⅝
9⅝	6⅛	StdPress .40		8	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
7	5¼	StdPrud .66	34	11	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
16⅜	9⅝	Standex .70	7	2	15½	15½	15½	
33¼	21	StanWk 1.04	9	x37	29	28½	29	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	Stanray .60		31	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
20⅝	16⅝	Starrett 1	6	3	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
2¼	1⅝	StaMut Inv		2	1½	1½	1½	
12	10⅝	StaMSe 1.05		21	11⅝	11½	11½	
108	84	StaufCh 2.40	9	54	96	95⅛	95⅛	— ⅝
48	47½	StauffCh wi		1	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	+ ½
9½	6⅛	Sterchi .48	7	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
21	16¼	SterDrug .70	11	2280	16½	16	16⅛	— ⅛
6½	4⅞	SterlPre .11t	6	55	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
16	12⅝	Sterndnt .40	7	3	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ¼
26⅛	18⅝	StevenJ 1.20	10	168	22⅛	20⅞	21¼	— ⅜
34¼	23⅝	StewWa 1.96	8	10	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ¼
26⅞	18⅞	StokVC 1.20	7	26	20¾	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
14	10⅝	StokVC pf 1		z50	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
62⅛	48⅛	StoneW 2.50	7	60	52½	51⅞	52	— ¼
25⅛	15	StoneCon .60	5	2	21	21	21	— ⅛
21	17⅝	Stop Shop 1	5	9	17¾	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	9	Storge Tech	8	28	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	+ ⅛
26	15⅞	StorerBdg 1	8	7	24½	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
15	10¾	StridRite .80	7	8	13⅛	12⅞	13	
48½	39⅝	StuWor 1.32	7	7	45⅞	45⅝	45⅝	— ½
6½	3⅝	Suave Shoe	6	86	5½	4⅞	5	— ⅛
20	14⅝	SubPrG 1.08	6	56	16⅛	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
11¼	6⅛	SuCrest .30	4	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
22	11¼	Sun Chm .40		6	20¼	19⅝	20¼	+ ⅝
35⅞	26⅞	Sun Co 1.48	6	32	34¾	34⅛	34⅛	
39	31¾	SunCo pf2.25		146	37¾	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
28½	20⅞	Sunbeam 1	11	60	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	
33⅝	17	Sundstrnd 1	10	247	34¾	33⅝	34½	+ ¾
48½	35⅝	Sunds pf3.50		6	49⅝	49	49⅝	+ 1⅛
13⅛	9⅝	SunshMg .36	16	72	11½	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
36⅛	24⅝	SupVal 1.10	9	102	34⅝	33¼	33¼	— 1⅛
203	148	SuprOil 1.80	13	12	160	159	160	+ 1
7⅛	5⅛	SupmkG .24	6	21	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
40¼	19	Superscpe	8	34	24⅛	24½	24⅛	+ ⅛
17¾	10⅛	Swank .60a	7	20	16⅛	15⅝	15¾	— ¼
22¼	16¼	Sybron .84	9	16	19⅛	19¼	19¼	— ¼
42½	33½	Sybrn pf2.40		6	36	35½	35⅝	+ ¼
7¼	4½	Systron Don	8	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
T								
30	23¼	TaftBrd .80	10	13	28	27¾	28	
5½	1⅞	Talcott Nat		2	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
10	6⅝	Talley .60	7	42	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
12	8⅛	Talley pfB 1		8	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
19	15½	TampEl 1.12	7	66	16¼	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
47⅝	26½	Tandy Corp	12	421	36¾	36⅛	36⅝	+ ⅝
21¾	13½	Tandycrft	8	21	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
12¼	5⅝	Tappan.20		17	10	9⅞	9⅞	
46⅛	18	Technicr .15	21	102	40½	39⅝	40½	+ ½
7	5	Technicolr	9	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
19⅛	9⅝	Technicon	12	69	11⅞	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
63¼	44¼	Tektronx .24	18	35	60¾	59⅞	59⅞	— 1¼
10⅛	5¾	Telecor .30	8	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
62½	27⅝	Teledn 1.45t	8	351	59¾	58⅝	59⅝	+ ⅝
11⅞	5⅝	Teleprmpt		134	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Telex Cp	11	54	3⅛	3⅝	3⅝	
29⅞	26	Tennco 1.76	7	236	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
110¼	97½	Tennc pf5.50		2	104	104	104	
18⅛	13⅞	TesoroPet 1	5	120	15¼	14⅞	15⅛	
31⅝	25⅞	Tesor pf2.16		92	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
28	23⅝	Texaco 2	8	1009	26⅛	25⅞	26¼	+ ⅛
38⅞	34⅛	TexComm 1	13	6	38⅛	38½	38⅛	+ ⅛
34⅞	28½	TexETr 1.85	7	128	33⅛	32⅝	33⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	27¾	TxET pf2.87		7	29⅛	29	29	— ⅛
25	18	TxET pf2.40		6	25	24⅞	25	
35⅝	29	TexGasTr 2	7	52	33¼	32⅝	33¼	+ ⅛
34⅞	28½	TxGs pf1.50		1	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅛
36⅝	28	Texsoil 1.20	10	78	34¾	34½	34½	— ⅛
15⅝	11⅞	Texasind 1b	10	6	13⅛	13½	13½	
129⅛	93⅝	TexInst 1	39	200	119⅛	117¾	118⅛	— ⅛
8¼	5⅝	Texas Intl	10	70	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
20⅝	13⅛	TexOGs .01b	9	133	19	18⅞	19	
20¼	17	TxPcLd .35e	15	332	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
22¼	17	TexUtil 1.32	9	393	17¾	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Texfi Ind		13	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
28⅛	20⅛	Textron 1.20	9	70	26	25¼	25⅛	— ⅛
33¾	26⅛	Textr pf2.08		7	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
26	19½	Textr pf1.40		4	23⅛	23	23	
18⅞	12⅝	Thiokol .70	6	230	15¾	15⅛	15½	— ⅛
42½	33	ThomBef .88	21	6	39½	39¼	39¼	— ¼
13⅛	7⅝	Thomin .40b	11	5	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
3⅞	7⅛	ThomJW	9	13	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6¼	ThriftDg .40	11	19	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
15⅝	12⅛	Ticor 1	11	18	13¾	13¼	13⅛	— ⅛
36¾	28⅛	TidwatM .80	7	7	37¼	36¾	37¼	+ ½
19½	13¼	Tigerlnt .40	10	59	14⅝	14	14⅛	
69⅛	59⅛	Timeinc 2	13	49	63¾	62¾	63	— ⅛
23	18¼	TimeMir .60	13	227	20¼	20	20⅛	
53¾	36¾	Timkn 2.20a	9	7	47½	47⅜	47⅜	— ⅛
13¾	9½	Tish Rlty		7	11¾	11	11¾	+ ¼
6½	4⅝	TobinP .15e		23	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
14	7¾	Todd Shipyd		29	9¾	9½	9⅝	— ¼
25¾	22⅝	TolEdis 2.12	7	35	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
19¼	10¾	TokaCo .48	5	9	14	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
9¾	6⅛	ToofRol .40b	21	6	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
28⅝	19½	TraneCo .96	9	15	26½	26	26⅛	— ⅛
35¾	29	TranUn 1.60	15	9	31	30⅞	31	+ ⅜
14⅝	7½	Trans W Air		1908	11	10¾	10⅞	— ⅜
16½	11⅝	TWA pf 2		3	15	14¾	14¾	— ½
12¼	8¼	Transam .62	9	289	10¾	10	10⅛	
22⅞	20⅝	Traninc 1.92		30	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅛
13⅛	8½	Transco .80	6	126	13	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
11¾	8	Transcn .45	11	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
12	6¾	TranOhF .20	5	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
26¼	16⅞	Tranwy 1.40	7	57	20⅞	20¼	20⅛	
34½	25	Travirs 1.08	11	186	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
40	32¼	Travelr pf 2		5	37	37	37	— ⅜
11⅞	6⅜	TRE Corp		30	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
21⅞	18½	TriCon 1.52e		31	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
32⅛	29⅛	TriCn pf2.50		1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ¼
15½	10⅞	Triaind .90	14	2	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
18⅝	15⅝	Trinity Ind	5	36	17⅛	16⅞	17	+ ½
30½	24½	Tropican .30	19	22	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	
36½	26¾	TRW In 1.40	10	205	35	34⅝	35	+ ⅝
72¼	58	TRW pf4.50		50	71	71	71	
84½	63½	TRW pf4.40		20	81½	81	81½	+ 1
13½	11⅛	TucsonG .96	8	114	12	11¾	12	+ ¼
15	8⅞	TwenCen .50	5	249	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	11½	TycoLab .20	10	23	13⅞	12¾	13⅛	+ ⅛
38⅝	20⅝	TylerCp 1	6	22	33⅞	32⅞	33⅛	+ 1⅛
17	16	TylerCp wi		2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅝
U								
29⅛	21¼	UAL Inc .60		319	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	— ¼
25¼	20½	UARCO 1.30	7	2	22¾	22⅛	22⅛	
16⅞	13½	UGI Cp 1.40	6	32	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
29⅝	27	UGI pf2.75		z200	28	28	28	
15⅞	10⅝	UMC Ind 1	9	12	13¾	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
2⅝	1¼	UMET Tr		1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
11¾	7⅝	Unarco .60	6	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	—
49	45	UnNV 2.86e	9	3	44⅞	44½	44½	— 2
10⅞	8½	UnBanco .84	10	x94	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
65¼	61⅞	U Camp 1.40	15	159	65⅛	64	64⅞	+ ⅛
76¾	60⅛	UnCarb 2.50	12	408	72¾	71	71⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅛	Un Commrc		26	9⅝	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅝	Union Corp	39	384	9	8⅛	9	+ ⅜
14⅝	12⅝	UnElec 1.36	8	155	14¼	14	14⅛	— ⅛
51½	44	UnEl pf4.50		z100	46	46	46	+ ¾
39⅛	33	UnEl pf3.50		z280	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
29	26¼	UnEl pf2.72		4	27½	27⅛	27⅛	
6	4⅛	Un Fidelity	6	7	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
51¾	40⅛	UnOCal 2.10	7	365	49¾	49	49⅛	+ ⅛
67¼	52½	UOCa pf2.50		31	64	63⅛	64	+ ⅝
90	76	UPacCp 2.80	12	83	86⅛	85⅛	85⅛	— ⅛
15½	13⅛	UnPac pf.47		3	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Uniona Inc		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
10½	7⅛	Unlroyal .50	10	235	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
82¼	71	Unlryal pf 8		z290	79⅞	79	79	+ ½
11¼	5⅛	Unit Brands	7	37	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
12	6⅝	UnBrnd pfA		9	11⅞	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	7⅛	UnitCp .77e		37	9	8⅞	9	
10	5⅝	U FinCal .24	6	43	7⅛	7½	7⅛	+ ¼
22½	14	UGasP 1.32	4	49	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
13¼	7¼	Un Guarnty	30	39	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
25½	22⅝	U Illum 2.32	7	12	24¼	24⅛	24¼	+ ⅛
13⅛	9⅝	Unitlnd .50	6	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
7½	4⅛	UnitInn .10	6	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	
12¼	9⅝	UJerBk 1.04	7	7	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
18⅛	13	UnitMM .80		12	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	+ ¼
28⅜	15⅝	Un Nuclr	16	123	26¾	26⅛	26½	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅜	UnitPk Min		18	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+ ⅛
13¾	10⅝	UnitRefg .48	5	19	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
40⅝	32½	USFidG 2.48	14	73	36⅜	35¾	36	
19	15	USFoS 1.11e		4	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ½
25¾	16¼	USGyps 1.60	12	36	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	+ ¼
28⅜	22½	USGy pf1.80		4	27	26½	26½	— ½
10⅛	5¼	US Hom .16	10	240	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ¼
7¼	3⅝	US Ind .20	15	142	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
12¼	6⅞	USLeasg .32	5	26	9⅝	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅞	US Rltylnv		12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜	
38½	19⅝	US Shoe 1.05	11	170	33⅞	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅜
89	65	US Stl 2.80	9	687	78½	77½	78⅛	— 2⅛
57½	53	US Stl wi		3	52½	52¼	52½	— ⅜
22¼	19⅝	US Tobac 1	11	9	21⅜	21⅛	21¾	+ ⅛
34½	32⅝	UnTech 1.20	8	x565	33⅛	32⅞	33⅛	
155¾	113½	UnTech pf 8		x102	152	150¾	151	— 1
17	14⅝	UnitTel 1.12	8	374	15	14¾	14¾	
2⅝	1½	UnitTel wi		12	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
22½	18⅝	UnTl 2pf1.50		6	19⅝	19½	19½	+ ⅛
24½	22	UnTel pf1.50		1	22¼	22¼	22¼	
9⅝	4½	Unitrod .05e	10	26	7½	7⅛	7½	— ⅛
15⅝	12	Univar .56	6	12	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
25	18½	UnLeaf 1.32	6	5	23¼	23	23	— ⅛
13⅝	10	UOP		13	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
48½	37¾	Upjohn .96	16	292	39	37¾	38⅛	— ⅝
15⅛	11⅝	USLIFE .36	5	48	11¾	11½	11⅝	
11½	9⅝	UslifeF .96a		2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
57½	46¼	UtahInt .1a	12	100	54⅛	53⅝	54⅛	— ⅛
34¼	27¾	UtahPL 2.80	8	x108	33	32¼	32⅛	
32⅝	29⅛	UtPL pf2.80		x9	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
32⅝	19⅛	UV Ind 1b	5	497	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ¼
61	56⅝	UV In pf5.50		1	61	61	61	+ 1
37⅝	24	UV In pf1.26		3	38	38	38	+ 2
V								
8½	7⅛	Valleyin .40	4	46	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
17¼	12	Varian .20	12	79	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
24	15⅛	Veeder .80	16	55	23⅛	23¼	23¼	
6⅝	3¼	Vendo Co		9	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
7	4⅛	Venice .20	27	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
14¼	12⅛	VestSe 1.31e		31	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
31	20⅝	Vetco .05e	7	99	23⅝	22½	22⅝	— ⅝
28¼	22½	VF Cp 1.10	8	110	23½	23⅛	23¼	— ½
11⅞	7⅛	Viakom Int	10	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅞	Victor Comp		2	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
14⅞	12⅝	VaEPw 1.24	7	346	13⅛	12⅞	13	
102¼	97	VaEP pf9.75		z890	100	99⅞	100	+ 1
78	67½	VaEP pf7.20		z250	74⅜	74	74⅜	+ ⅜
30¾	27⅞	VaEP pf2.90		17	29¼	29	29⅛	
8⅝	4⅞	Vornado Inc	6	27	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	11½	VSI Corp .68	7	5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
20	19⅝	Vulcan Mtr 1	8	8	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	
W								
26⅛	18⅛	Wachova .76	9	90	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
5⅞	2⅞	Wach Rlty		9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
16½	12⅛	Walgreen 1	9	16	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
33⅜	28⅝	WlkrA 1.40a	9	2	31	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅜
24⅞	18⅝	WalBus .60	10	4	21½	21¼	21⅛	
20	11½	WalMu .80a	7	46	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ½
17⅝	12⅝	WalMart .08	16	36	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
10⅛	8	WardFd .47t	13	5	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
12⅛	8⅝	Warnaco .80		17	10⅛	10	10⅛	
10	6½	WrnerCo .50	10	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
25¾	17½	WrnCom .60	27	56	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
38⅛	30⅝	WarnerL 1	16	325	32⅜	32¼	32⅜	— ⅛
30½	16⅛	Warn S 1.20	12	11	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
20	18⅛	WashGs 1.88	10	11	18⅞	18¾		
15⅜	10⅝	WashNat .80	6	5	14⅝	14⅝		
31½	25⅛	WesN pf2.50		7	31	30⅝		
18⅛	12⅝	WashStL 1	8	5	17⅛	17⅝		
22½	19⅝	WasWat 1.60	8	25	20⅛	20		
9¾	6⅝	WasteM .05e	8	x27	7⅛	7		
35⅛	25	WatkinJ .32	13	18	28	27⅝		
8⅝	4⅝	WayGos .48	13	3	6⅛	6⅝		
7	4	Wean Unit		8	2	5⅝		
18⅞	13⅛	Web pf2.20k		5	16⅝	16¼		
9⅛	5½	Weathrd .40	9	22	9	8⅞		
7⅛	3⅝	Webb Del E	11	96	6⅞	5⅞		
26	19⅝	WeisMkt .72	9	5	24	23⅞		
22⅞	15⅝	WellsFrgo 1	8	105	21⅞	20⅞		
8⅛	5⅝	WellFM .13e		19	7	6⅞		
15⅛	10	WescoF .70	7	4	13⅝	13⅝		
56	47½	WfPP pf4.50		z40	50	50		
42⅝	35	WstPtPep 2	8	4	37⅝	36⅞		
11⅞	9⅛	WnAirL .40a	29	100	10¼	10		
23⅝	17¾	WnBnc 1.40	7	163	21¼	20⅝		
15⅛	11⅝	WnNorA .40	4	22	13	12¾		
13⅝	6	Wn Pac Ind	7	103	11⅛	11⅛		
18⅞	12⅛	WnPubl .80b	6	3	16⅛	16⅛		
19⅝	15⅝	WUnion 1.40	8	116	17⅝	17⅛		
52⅞	44	WnUn pf4.60		3	50⅛	50⅛		
17½	13	WestgEl .97	6	478	15	14⅝		
47½	32½	Wstvco 1.50	12	22	42½	42		
25¼	16⅝	Weybrg 1.36	7	1	22⅛	22⅛		
49⅛	37	Weyerhr .80	30	313	46⅛	45		
66¾	55⅛	Weyr pf2.80		38	62⅛	62¼		
22⅛	18	WheelFr .60	10	23	19⅝	19⅝		
23⅞	16⅝	WheelPit SH		36	22⅝	21⅝		
49	44⅛	WhelPit pf 5		z10	47⅛	47⅛		
34⅛	24⅛	Whirlpol .80	14	26	27	26⅞		
25½	18⅛	WhiteCons 1	5	157	21⅞	21⅛		
38⅛	35	WhtCn pfA 3		2	37	37		
36¾	34¼	WhtC pfC3		1	36	36		
9⅛	3⅝	White Mot		78	4⅞	4⅝		
27¼	14⅛	Whiting 1.30	6	9	25⅛	25		
6⅛	3	Whittaker	38	421	5⅛	5⅝		
13⅛	9⅝	Wickes .25r		81	10⅝	10⅛		
6⅝	4	WiebdISt .28	7	8	6	5⅞		
29	21	WilmsCos 1	5	380	28⅛	28⅛		
7½	5⅝	WilshrO .12e	8	24	6⅝	6⅝		
41⅛	37⅛	WinnDx 1.44	14	15	37⅛	37⅛		
54	50	WinnDix B		3	49⅝	49		
9½	5⅝	Winnebago		87	7	6⅝		
30	24⅛	WiscElPw 2	9	46	24⅛	24⅛		
104	99	WisE pf8.90		z1300	101⅛	101		
19⅛	17	WisGas 1.70	9	16	17⅞	17⅛		
28⅛	25⅛	WisG pf2.55		1	27	27		
17⅝	14⅛	WiscPL 1.52	8	91	17¼	17⅛		
18⅛	15⅛	WiscPS 1.38	8	15	16	15⅞		
29½	20⅛	Witco 1.20	8	10	25½	25		
6⅝	3⅝	WolvrW .07e	7	4	5⅞	5⅝		
19½	13	Womeico .66	8	28	18	17⅞		
10⅝	5½	WoodCp .05e	2	15	6½	6¼		
21½	13⅛	WoodPet .30	8	152	22	20⅝		
27⅛	20¼	Wolwth 1.20	6	169	21⅞	20⅞		
39¼	31⅝	Wolw pf2.20		5	31¾	31¼		
6⅝	4	World Airw	6	12	4⅝	4⅛		
73¾	64⅝	Wrigly 2.40a	10	55	72½	72⅛		
9⅞	5⅝	Wurlitzer .20	7	2	9⅝	9⅝		
11¼	6⅝	Wylain .60	16	9	9⅛	9⅛		
6⅝	2⅝	Wyly Corp		102	3¼	3⅛		
X								
68⅛	48¾	XeroxCp 1	17	1040	53	52¼		
11⅝	7½	Xtra Inc	73	65	9⅝	9⅝		
Y								
11⅛	6¼	Yates Ind		36	10¼	10		
Z								
25⅛	17¾	ZaleCorp .80	7	19	18	17⅞		
14⅛	11⅛	Zapata .30b	4	92	13⅛	13⅛		
9½	5⅛	Zayre Corp	8	28	7⅝	7⅛		
40⅛	23⅝	ZenithRad 1	18	229	32	31⅛		
14⅛	9⅛	Zurnlnd .40	9	22	12	11⅞		

Sales figures are unofficial.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the going table are annual disbursements based on quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special dividends or payments not designated as reg identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate pl dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared in preceding 12 months. f—Declared or paid af dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend deferred or no action taken at last dividend k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—De paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated ca on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-divid sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. x distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reo under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assu such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to cent or more has been paid the year's high-lo and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

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U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, May 26.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Wed.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*1.01	No trade
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	*1.45	.73
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	38	26
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	212	200
Iron 2, Fdry, Phila., ton	213.92	213.92
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt.	82-83	81-82
Lead, spot, lb	33	22½
Copper elec., lb	70⅛	63½-65
Tin (Straits), lb	3.8265	3.4275
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb	37	38½-39
Silver N.Y., oz	4.682	4.60
Gold N.Y., oz	126.00	171.15
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	827.00	730.70

* Nominal.

London Commodities

May 26, 1976

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous (close)
SUGAR				
Aug	195.05	193.50	195.05-195.20	194.90-195
Oct	198	195.50	197.85-197.90	197.50-197.60
Dec	198.95	196.50	198.60-198.90	198.35-198.50
Mar	198	196	197.75-197.80	197.70-197.75
May	197	195	197.10-197.45	197.05-197.50
Aug	197	195	196.75-197.25	196.75-197.50
Oct	197	195.75	196.50-197	196.80-197
Lots: 2,887.				
COCOA				
May	1205	1180	1203-1220	1155 -1160
Jul	1200	1140	1192-1195	1134.50-1135
Sep	1115	1078	1105-1107	1065 -1066
Dec	998	983	994-994.50	975.50-976
Mar	966	953	955-958	946 -950
May	940	930	937-940	924 -926
Jul	No trade		913-918	910 -915
COFFEE				
May	1455	1436	1450-1452	1430 -1433
Jul	1475	1453	1467-1468	1446 -1449
Sep	1478	1452	1468-1469	1445 -1446
Nov	1460	1439	1450-1452	1430 -1431
Jan	1442	1425	1438-1439	1416 -1420
Mar	1453	1425	1428-1430	1411 -1414
May	1438		1420-1425	1411 -1412
Lots: 3,826.				

London Metals Market

May 26, 1976

	Today Bid - Asked	Previous Bid - Asked
Copper wire bars: spot	849.50- 850.50	835 - 836
3 months	879.50- 880	865 - 865.50
Cathodes: spot	839 - 841	826 - 828
3 months	869 - 871	856 - 857
Tin: spot	4,325 - 4,335	4,204 - 4,242
3 months	4,440 - 4,445	4,352 - 4,355
Lead: spot	272 - 273	259.50 - 260.50
3 months	282.50 - 283	270 - 271
Zinc: spot	428.85 - 429.50	420 - 421
3 months	444.50 - 445	436.50 - 437.50
Silver: spot	259.30 - 259.80	254.20 - 254.50
3 months	267.10 - 267.20	261.50 - 261.60

Paris Commodities

May 26, 1976

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
Jul			1,560-1,575	— 5
Aug	1,640	1,625	1,638-1,640	+ 2
Oct	1,710	1,697	1,705-1,708	U.C.
Nov			——-1,675	U.C.
Dec			1,655-1,661	—14
Jan			1,650-1,660	—15
Mar			1,650-1,660	—10
May			1,655-1,665	— 5
Jul			1,655-1,665	—10
Lots: 33.				
COCOA				
May			940-1,000	U.C.
Jul			940-1,020	+40
Sep	933	919	933-—	—
Dec	886	873	880- 884	+10
Mar	810	800	800- 810	+10
May			780- 795	+ 6
Lots: 307.				

NEW YORK FUTURES

May 26, 1976

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
WORLD SUGAR No.11 (50 tons)					
Jul	14.15	14.15	13.92	14.04	14.00
Sep	14.35	14.38	14.23	14.34	14.31
Oct	14.42	14.46	14.33	14.46	14.40
Jan	14.31	14.35	14.31	N14.38	14.44
Mar	14.20	14.36	14.20	14.34	14.37
May	14.15	14.30	14.20	14.29	14.30
Jul	14.16	14.25	14.12	14.24	14.22
Sep	14.10	14.18	14.15	N14.18	14.16
Oct	14.10	14.16	14.10	N14.17	N14.14
Sales: 4,025.					
WOOL (6,000 lbs)					
No trades.					
COCOA (30,000 lbs)					
Jul	92.50	93.65	91.40	92.80S	90.00
Sep	85.75	86.69	84.55	85.65S	83.75
Dec	76.80	77.80	76.10	76.70S	74.80
Mar	72.80	73.50	72.45	72.70S	71.75
May	70.50	70.50	70.40	70.15S	69.50
Jul	68.00	68.80	68.00	68.10S	67.50
Sep	66.50	66.50	65.80	66.76S	65.75
Sales: 1,526.					
COPPER (25,000 lbs)					
Jun	68.60	69.50	68.60	69.60S	68.30
Jul	69.30	70.10	69.30	70.00S	68.70
Sep	70.20	71.60	70.20	70.90S	69.60
Dec	71.70	72.40	71.30	72.40S	71.00
Jan	72.10	72.80	72.10	72.70S	71.40
Mar	72.90	73.50	72.90	73.50S	72.10
May	73.70	74.20	73.70	74.20S	72.80
Sales estimated: 6,400.					
POTATOES (50,000 lbs)					
Nov	5.21	5.21	5.05	5.18	5.21
Mar	6.13	6.13	5.95	6.08	6.16
Apr	6.75	6.83	6.68	6.80	A6.85
May	7.92	7.93	7.89	7.97	7.97
Sales: 764.					
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Jun	462.00	467.00	462.00	464.00S	451.10
Jul	460.00	470.00	459.00	466.50S	453.30
Sep	466.00	475.80	464.50	472.10	458.70
Dec	474.20	485.00	473.20	481.60S	467.90
Jan	477.30	487.80	477.30	483.90S	471.20
Mar	484.50	494.30	484.00	481.20S	477.40
May	489.50	501.00	489.50	497.60S	483.70
Jul	497.00	507.00	497.00	504.10S	490.00
Sep	507.50	513.00	507.50	510.60S	496.40
Sales estimated: 17,860.					
ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)					
Jul	58.40	58.50	58.00	58.05	58.35
Sep	59.40	59.40	58.75	58.80	B59.35
Nov	60.10	60.10	60.10	B59.60	B60.15
Jan	61.05	61.05	60.65	B60.60	B61.05
Mar	61.95	62.05	61.80	B61.80	B62.05
May	63.05	63.05	63.00	B62.55	B63.25
Sales: 300.					
COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)					
Jul	65.55	67.70	65.24	67.70	65.70
Oct	65.70	67.82	65.55	67.82	65.82
Dec	64.12	66.28	64.08	66.28	64.28
Mar	64.20	66.50	64.20	66.50	64.50
May	64.40	64.70	64.40	B66.70	64.70
Jul	64.30	64.30	64.20	B66.30	64.30
Oct	63.00	63.00	63.00	B64.50	63.10
Sales: 5,500.					
GOLD (100 troy oz)					
Jun	125.20	127.20	125.10	126.90S	124.90
Jul	125.80	128.00	125.80	127.60S	125.40
Aug	126.50	128.40	126.40	128.30S	126.00
Oct	127.40	129.70	127.40	129.50S	127.00
Dec	128.50	131.20	128.50	130.70S	128.10
Feb	130.00	132.40	130.00	131.90S	129.30
Apr	131.70	134.00	131.70	133.10S	130.50
Jun	135.00	135.00	135.00	134.40S	131.70
Aug	133.50	136.20	133.50	135.80S	133.00
Sales estimated: 2,391.					

CHICAGO FUTURES

May 26, 1976

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
WHEAT (5,000 bu)					
Jul	3.52½	3.56	3.51	3.53½	3.50½
Sep	3.59	3.64	3.59	3.62	3.58½
Dec	3.70½	3.75	3.70¼	3.72	3.69
Mar	3.82	3.85¾	3.81¼	3.83½	3.79¾
CORN (5,000 bu)					
Jul	2.90	2.92¼	2.90	2.91	2.90½
Sep	2.78½	2.80½	2.78¼	2.78¾	2.78¼
Dec	2.69	2.73½	2.69	2.72¾	2.69
Mar	2.76¼	2.80¾	2.76¼	2.80	2.76½
May	2.80	2.84	2.80	2.83½	2.80½
SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)					
Jul	5.61	5.78	5.61	5.78	5.58
Aug	5.61	5.81	5.61	5.80	5.61½
Sep	5.63	5.82½	5.63	5.82	5.63½
Nov	5.72	5.88½	5.71½	5.88½	5.70
Jan	5.74	5.93	5.74	5.93	5.73½
Mar	5.81	5.98¼	5.81	5.98¼	5.78½
May	5.87	6.01¼	5.87	6.01¼	5.81½
SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)					
Jul	16.20	17.00	16.20	17.00	16.16
Aug	16.38	17.20	16.38	17.10	16.30
Sep	16.50	17.30	16.50	17.20	16.41
Oct	16.60	17.40	16.60	17.35	16.53
Dec	16.85	17.60	16.85	17.55	16.75
Jan	16.92	17.65	16.92	17.65	16.87
Mar	17.05	17.80	17.05	17.80	17.00
May	17.25	18.00	17.25	17.95	17.18
SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)					
Jul	172.00	176.50	172.00	175.40	172.00
Aug	170.50	175.50	170.50	174.40	170.00
Sep	170.00	174.50	170.00	174.00	169.00
Oct	168.00	173.60	168.00	173.00	167.50
Dec	168.50	173.60	168.50	172.50	167.50
Jan	169.50	174.00	169.50	173.00	169.00
Mar	171.50	176.00	171.00	174.00	169.00
May	169.50	177.00	169.50	174.00	168.50
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Jun	457.00	470.00	457.00	468.00	454.50
Jul	466.00	471.00	465.00	470.00	455.50
Aug	462.00	473.00	462.00	471.50	457.50
Oct	467.50	479.00	467.50	476.50	463.50
Dec	474.50	485.00	474.50	483.00	469.80
Feb	481.50	491.00	480.50	489.00	476.00
Apr	488.00	497.50	487.50	495.00	481.50
Jun	499.50	505.50	497.00	502.00	488.00
Aug	504.00	510.00	503.50	507.50	494.50
Oct	506.00	517.00	506.00	513.50	500.50
LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)					
new Jun	43.35	44.70	43.35	b44.70	43.25
Aug	45.55	46.85	45.55	46.80	45.57
Oct	45.50	46.47	45.50	46.35	45.45
Dec	45.85	46.47	45.75	46.40	45.75
Feb	45.90	46.27	45.80	b46.17	45.75
Apr	46.00	46.07	46.00	46.00	45.95

Sales: June 6687; Aug 7650; Oct 2670; Dec 635; Feb 93; April 56.

Open interest: June 11032; Aug 14570; Oct 5390; Dec 2610; Feb 1157; April 174.

	Open	High	Low
LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)			
Jun	50.25	51.32	50.20
Jul	49.20	50.32	49.10
Aug	45.30	46.50	45.30
Oct	42.30	43.25	42.30
Dec	41.90	42.50	41.30
Feb	40.80	41.75	40.80
Apr	39.75	40.27	39.75
Jun	—	—	—
Jul	40.45	40.95	40.45

Sales: June 1662; July 2169; Oct 240; Dec 138; Feb 38; April 0; July 2.

Open interest: June 3066; Aug 2748; Oct 1357; Dec 688; April 171; June 32; July 13.

	Open	High	Low
SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)			
Jun	48.75	48.75	47.50
Jul	49.05	49.50	48.50
Aug	—	—	—
Sep	55.35	55.35	54.30
Nov	55.75	56.00	55.25
Dec	58.35	58.35	57.50

Sales: June 229; Jul 6; Aug ; Nov 6; Dec 30.

Open interest: May 6; Jun 113; Aug 14; Sep 898; Nov 156;

	Open	High	Low
PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)			
Jul	76.25	77.27	76.00
Aug	72.10	73.67	72.10
Feb	62.30	64.10	62.30
Mar	62.30	63.75	62.30
May	62.00	63.55	62.00

Sales: July 2177; Aug. 740; March 23; May 15.

Open interest: May 6; July 2572; Feb 889; March 298; May

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

	Open	High	Low
GOLD (100 troy oz)			
Jun	125.00	127.30	125.00
Sep	126.50	129.30	126.30
Dec	128.30	131.40	128.30
Mar	131.00	133.80	131.00
Jun	135.50	135.70	135.00
Sep	135.80	138.20	135.80

Sales: June 911; Sept. 673; March 47; June 15; Sept. 10.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1976 High	1976 Low
Amsterdam	97.80	97.80	108.80	97.40
Brussels	118.63	118.30	133.02	118.30
Frankfurt	141.65	141.48	159.88	141.48
London 30	390.30	389.00	420.80	381.60
London 500	174.73	177.18	183.00	161.71
Milan	75.88	75.28	91.17	72.23
Paris	98.00	97.50	112.10	97.10
Sydney	468.18	468.87	472.91	444.73
Tokyo (n)	341.01	339.46	344.51	328.88
Tokyo (o)	4580.16	4560.08	4664.35	4468.00
Zurich	286.60	286.30	304.00	267.50

(n)—New (o)—Old.

New Highs and L

Wednesday's

NEW HIGHS—17

AmCrad wi	Okla NGas	Tid
Bates Mfg	StauffCh wi	UV
Callah Mng	Sundstrnd	UV
Marathn Oil	Sundstrd pf	Wo
NwstStlW		

NEW LOWS—46

AirbnFrt wi	Hawaii Elec	Pla
AmHome pf	Hecks Inc	Pul
Bandag Inc	Hession pf	Ric
BristMy pf	Iowa PowLt	Ro
Burl Ind	Marriott	Sig
Chesapk Va	McIntyr Mn	Sch
Chesebrgh	Mesabi Tr	Sou
ComEd Bwt	MGIC Inv	Sou
Daytn PwLt	Nat Chemsb	Ste
Dennys Inc	NorStaPw	Tan
Donnelley	Norton Sim	Un
DowChm wi	NortSim pf	US
Echlin Mfg	Okla GE	Va
Eckerd Jk	Peabdy Gal	Wh
GenPubUt	Perfec 2d pf	Wh
GlNoNek wf		

Greek Jobless Rate

ATHENS, May 26 (AP)—Unemployment in Greece ed to 28,900 persons in Apr. per cent, from 41,400, or cent of the labor force in period last year, the state for employment announce

American Express International Banking Corporation

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS	March 31, 1976*	December 31, 1975
Cash and due from banks	$ 325,120,000	$ 242,998,000
Time deposits	313,983,000	363,134,000
Investment securities—at cost	421,174,000	414,797,000
Investment securities—at lower of cost or market	5,873,000	5,410,000
Loans and discounts, less reserves: 1976, $39,245,000; 1975, $37,000,000	1,526,308,000	1,431,509,000
Accounts receivable and accrued interest	65,803,000	66,533,000
Land, buildings and equipment—at cost, less reserves	16,198,000	20,246,000
Customers' acceptance liability	60,707,000	100,490,000
Other assets	39,294,000	38,076,000
	$2,774,460,000	$2,683,193,000
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Customers' Deposits and Credit Balances:		
Demand	$ 906,880,000	$ 768,891,000
Time	1,341,577,000	1,357,806,000
Total	$2,248,457,000	$2,126,697,000
Special deposit liability to U.S. Government	35,000,000	35,000,000
Borrowed funds	34,479,000	25,126,000
Due to American Express Company and subsidiaries	95,506,000	95,595,000
Drafts outstanding	55,168,000	66,341,000
Acceptances outstanding	60,937,000	100,882,000
Accounts payable	63,156,000	62,444,000
Other liabilities	45,869,000	39,107,000
Shareholders' Equity:		
Capital Stock:		
Preferred—5% cumulative—authorized and outstanding 25,000 shares of $1,000 par value	25,000,000	25,000,000
Common—authorized and outstanding 60,000 shares of $100 par value	6,000,000	6,000,000
Capital surplus	7,205,000	7,205,000
Net unrealized losses on investment securities carried at lower of cost or market	(1,145,000)	(1,469,000)
Retained earnings	98,828,000	95,265,000
Total shareholders' equity	135,888,000	132,001,000
	$2,774,460,000	$2,683,193,000

*March 31, 1976 figures unaudited.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

HOWARD L. CLARK Chairman of the Board, American Express International Banking Corporation; Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, American Express Company
RICHARD M. BLISS President and Chief Executive Officer, American Express International Banking Corporation
HOYT AMMIDON Honorary Trustee and former Chairman of the Board, United States Trust Company of New York
RICHARD F. BLANCHARD Vice Chairman of the Board, American Express International Banking Corporation and Executive Vice President, American Express Company
MAGNUS R. BOHM Vice Chairman, General Foods Corp.
CHARLES A. COOMBS Former Senior Vice President, Federal Reserve Bank of New York
ROBERT G. COWAN Former Chairman of the Board, Midlantic National Bank
EDWIN D. ETHERINGTON Director of various companies; Governor and former President, American Stock Exchange and President Emeritus, Wesleyan University
HENRY H. HENLEY, JR. President and Chief Executive Officer, Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc.
ERNEST J. LOEBBECKE Chairman of the Finance Committee, The TI Corporation (of California)
ARCHIE R. McCARDELL President and Chief Operating Officer, Xerox Corporation
ROGER H. MORLEY Vice Chairman of the Board, American Express International Banking Corporation and American Express Company
RALPH OWEN Former President, Equitable Securities, Morton & Co. Incorporated
JAMES D. ROBINSON III President, American Express Company
ROBERT V. ROOSA Partner, Brown Brothers Harriman & Co.
WHITNEY STONE Chairman of the Executive Committee, Stone & Webster, Inc.
MARTHA R. WALLACE Executive Director and Vice President of The Henry Luce Foundation, Inc.
RAWLEIGH WARNER, JR. Chairman of the Board, Mobil Oil Corporation
EUGENE R. BLACK Advisor to the Board of Directors

AMERICAN EXPRESS International Banking Corporation

provides businesses, financial institutions, governments and individuals with a wide choice of international financial services, including short term working capital and trade finance, term and project finance, foreign exchange, collection, deposit and money transfer services.

Offices and subsidiaries: Amsterdam, Antibes, Athens, Bad Godesberg, Bahrain, Basle, Birmingham, Bombay, Brussels, Cairo, Calcutta, Cannes, Chittagong, Cologne, Copenhagen, Dacca, Düsseldorf, Edinburgh, Florence, Frankfurt, Geneva, Grand Cayman, Hamburg, Heidelberg, Hong Kong, Jakarta, Jakarta Kota, Karachi, Kowloon, Lahore, Lausanne, London, Makati, Manchester, Mestre, Milan, Monte Carlo, Munich, Naples, New Delhi, Nice, Okinawa, Paris, Piraeus, Rome, Salonica, Singapore, Sydney, Taipei, Tokyo, Venice, Vienna, Zurich.

International Headquarters: American Express Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10004

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) May 26

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
Abrdlat .40b	57	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Acme Haml		2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Acme Prec	4	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
Adam Russl	10	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
ADM Indust		51	⅞	⅞	⅞—1-16	
AdoneOil .16	18	14	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜—	⅛
Aegis Corp	8	57	1½	1¼	1½	
AeroFlo 15e	4	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Aeronca Inc		8	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
After Six .16	5	6	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
AIC Photo		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Alaska Airl	3	4	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
AlbaWa .05e	5	1	3¼	3¼	3¼—	⅛
A Icelar .5e	6	12	6¾	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
Allegny Airl		9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
AlleqA pfC 3		5	26	26	26	
Alleg Cp wt		2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
AllianT .30e	4	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
AlidArt Ind		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
AlldThr .40	7	6	29¼	28¾	29 —	⅛
Altamil .10e	5	3	4½	4½	4½	
Altec Corp	16	25	1¼	1¼	1¼	
AlterFds .50	7	16	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
Alcoa pf3.75		z4250	48	47	47 —	1
AMAX wt		22	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜—	⅜
AHessLL wt		63	1-16	1-32	1-32	
Am Agronics		10	2⅞	2¾	2⅞—	⅛
AmBusP .26	11	86	8¼	8	8¼	
A GenFd .34	5	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
Amint Prcl	3	1	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
A Israel 11r	5	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
AMaizeA .40	4	15	12	11⅞	12 +	¼
AMaizeB .40	4	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞—	¼
Am Mf 2.70e	5	1	46¼	46¼	46¼+	½
AmMot Inns		18	4¼	4¼	4¼	
AmPetrol 2	7	7	32¾	32½	32⅝+	¾
A SafEq .11t	5	22	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
AmSciE .04e	19	34	12⅝	12	12⅝+	⅝
AmTec .05e	375	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
AmUtilS .69e		1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
AMIC Cp n	7	17	10	9¾	10 +	⅜
Anglo C .15e	7	34	2⅜	2¼	2⅜+	⅛
Anken .20	12	8	6⅜	6½	6½	
Anthony .19t	5	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Applid Data	9	7	2¾	2⅝	2¾—	⅛
Aquit Ca .30	16	3	21½	21½	21½—	½
Ariz CL .10e	26	4	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
ArminCo .12	5	9	12⅝	11⅜	11⅜—	1¼
Arrow Elect	7	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
Arundel		31	4½	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
Asamera .25	12	127	15⅝	14⅝	15⅛—	⅜
AshlOC .20a	8	5	11	11	11 —	¼
Askin Svc	9	10	1	1	1	
Asoro .50e	5	5	9¾	9⅝	9⅝+	⅜
Atalanta	3	11	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
ATI Inc		3	1	1	1 —	⅛
Atl Richf wt		19	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
Atlas CM B	11	39	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
Atlas Cp wt		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
Augatinc .15	18	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
Austral Oil	13	39	13¼	13	13 —	⅛
AutoTrn .70t	11	17	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜+	⅛
Auto Bldg	27	6	3	2⅞	3	
Automat Rad	9	8	2	7¾	7⅞ +	⅛
AutmSvc .30	6	2	9¾	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
AutoSw .68	14	1	41½	41½	41½—	¼
AVC Cp .40	3	74	12½	11⅝	12¼+	⅝
AVEMC .16	6	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
AVX Cp .12e	11	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
Aydin Cp	10	18	4¾	4¼	4½—	⅜
B						
BakerM .56t	10	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
BaldorEl .20	6	8	9½	9⅜	9⅜—	⅛
BaldwS .32a		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
BanFd 1.13e		20	15½	15⅜	15⅜+	⅛
BangPon wt		56	¾	¾	¾—	⅛
BanstrCtl Lt	7	32	10⅛	9⅞	10	
Banner .06	5	6	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞+	⅛
BarcoCa .12	7	1	3	3	3 —	⅛
Barnes Eng		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
Barnwl .05e	22	17	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
BarryR .03e	7	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
BarryWr .40	6	2	8	8	8	
Barth Sp .20	9	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Baruch Fost	10	4	1¾	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
Barwick ET		1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Bell Ind .08	6	17	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
Bemis Crp	7	7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
Berg Ent		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
Berg Bruns	28	100	9⅝	9	9¼—	⅛
Berg B pf1.15		46	16¼	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
BerzOma		12	2⅜	2⅜	2½	
Berlen Corp	8	1	4¾	4¾	4¾—	⅛
Bervend .0e		26	4¼	4	4⅛+	⅛
BethCp .20e	33	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Beverly Ent	22	82	2⅛	2⅛	2¼	
BigDad .20e	7	15	8	8	8	
BinnySm .72	6	14	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	
Bluebird Inc	5	14	4¼	4¼	4¼	
BowVall .10	129	417	27⅝	25¼	27 +	1
BradRa .15e	5	5	11¼	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
BradldN .20	10	20	10¼	10	10¼+	¼
BranifAr wt		15	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
Brascan A 1	3	30	11¼	11⅛	11¼	
BraunEn .80	9	9	19⅝	19¼	19⅝+	⅛
BrewerC .80	16	17	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝—	¼
BroDart Ind	5	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
BrookP .28	4	5	10⅝	10½	10½—	⅛
BrownCo wt		19	4	3⅞	3⅞—	
BrnF A .52b	8	1	13	13	13 +	¼
BrnF B .52b	8	25	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
BRT Rl .30e		1	13-16	13-16	13-16	
Buell Ind .40	4	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
Bundy 1.08	10	3	15½	15½	15½—	⅛
Burgess Ind	6	6	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
Burnsint .60	7	21	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞+	⅛
Burlnt .50	5	50	12⅝	12¼	12¼—	⅛
Buttes G Oil	6	56	21⅜	20¾	21⅛+	⅛
C						
Cablcom Gn	5	2	6	6	6 —	⅛
Caldor .25b	9	7	15⅛	15	15⅛	
Calcomp		12	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Cal Life Cp	4	16	4	4	4	
Cal PrtCm 1	10	4	14¼	14¼	14¼—	⅛
Camco Inc	7	11	7½	7½	7½	
CaChbA .25e		3	4 3-16	4 3-16	4 3-16	
Campin .40b	4	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
CanExp GO	10	6	4 1-16	4 1-16	4 1-16—1-16	
Can Homstd	20	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
CandHydr .25	7	3	9¾	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
CanPA 1.50	5	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
CanMarc .20	8	1	5½	5½	5½	
Can Merrill	31	14	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
Can SuprOil	1	6	45¼	45½	45½	
CapitlFd .16		1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
Carbon .80a	6	18	24½	24	24⅛+	⅛
Caressa .20	6	14	6½	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
Carnat 1.40	14	x32	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛+	1⅛
CaroPipl 1	7	3	13½	13¼	13¼+	⅛
CaroPL pf 5		z20	55½	55½	55½	
Carrols Dev		10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Castleton In	9	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Cavitrn .10e	8	2	8½	8½	8½—	⅛
CenSec .35e		3	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
CenM pf2.25		5	20½	20¼	20½	
Certified Cp		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
Certron Cp		25	¾	11-16	¾+1-16	
Cetec Corp	12	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
ChadMill .40	8	6	5	5	5	
Champ Hom		247	4	3⅞	4	
Chartr Med	5	2	4⅞	4¾	4¾—	⅛
CHB Food	4	10	7	7	7	
Chefn Dev	26	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
Child World	9	1	14¾	14¾	14¾—	⅛
Christian Co	7	10	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
Cl Mtg wt A		10	3-16	3-16	3-16	
Cinema Flv	9	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Cinerama		4	2	2	2	
Circle K .32	6	21	6	5¾	5⅞+	⅛
Citation .40		11	6½	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
CK Pet .10e	10	49	16	15⅝	15½	
Clarkson .16	6	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
Clausing .64	4	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
CMI Corp	5	18	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
CMI Inv wt		21	⅛	⅛	⅛	
Cochm .20e	7	12	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛—	½
CoffMat .15r	13	4	4	4	4	
Coheinc .12t	12	1	2½	2½	2½	
ColeNat .60	8	17	11¾	11	11¾+	1
Coleman .52	14	280	15⅞	15½	15¾—	⅛
Colon Coml		7	3½	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
ColwelC .28	10	5	5½	5⅜	5½+	⅛
CombE .05r	10	24	16	15½	15½	
Cominco 2e	9	62	39	38¾	38¾—	¼
Com Grp .14	4	7	2⅞	2¾	2⅞—	⅛
ComAll .30a	6	6	10	9⅞	10	
Comdor BM		20	6	5⅝	5⅝—	⅜
CoPsycC .20	7	11	9¼	9	9⅛+	⅛
ComPS 1.62	7	3	16½	16½	16½	
Compac Cp		23	3¼	3	3 —	½
Compo Ind		1	5½	5½	5½—	⅛
CompuDyn	7	3	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	
Conchem .40	17	6	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	
Concrd Fab	3	20	11	10¼	10⅞—	⅜
Condec Crp	3	11	8¾	8½	8½	
Con Oil Gas	10	41	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
Cons Ref .60	11	4	8¾	8¾	8⅝—	⅛
Consyne Cp	13	19	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
Cont Mater		3	1	1	1	
Cont Tel wt		1	⅞	⅞	⅞—1-16	
Cook El .48	9	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
Cook Ind .40	8	11	16½	16⅜	16½+	⅛
CookPV .40	5	2	12¼	12¼	12¼+	¼
Cordon Intl	13	22	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
Core Labs	9	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Corenco .80		1	11	11	11 +	¼
CorrBlk 1.20	9	4	22½	22⅜	22½—	¼
Cosco Inc		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
Courtld .11e		2 2 11-16	2 11-16	2 11-16—	1-16	
CoxCbl Com	17	4	14¾	14½	14¾+	⅛
Craig .20	5	43	13⅛	12¾	12¾—	⅛
CramrE .13t	438	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Crompton	15	7	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
CrossAT 1	12	14	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝—	⅜
CrwnCPt .60r	3	106	22½	22	22⅜+	1⅛
Crown In .20	8	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜+	⅛
CrutcR .55e	8	26	6¾	6½	6⅝+	⅛
CrystlO .40e		35	9¼	9	9¼+	¼
CSE Cp .48	6	4	8	8	8 —	⅛
Cubic Cp .22	7	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Curtis Math	10	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
D						
Damon Cre	5	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Damson Oil	20	98	6⅞	5⅞	6⅛+	¼
Daniel .18b	8	8	17½	17¼	17¼+	⅛
Dataprod	8	80	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
DayMin .10e		56	7¼	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
DeliwoF .54	6	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
DeltaCp Am		7	⅝	⅝	⅝	
Den Tal Ez	8	14	7¾	7⅝	7¾+	⅛
DeRose Ind		1	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
Dev Co Am	8	5	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
Diebold VC		2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Digicon Inc	5	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Diodes Inc		4	1	1	1 —	⅛
Diversey .56	7	1	12¾	12¾	12¾—	⅛
Divrsf In wt		9	1-32	1-32	1-32—1-32	
Dixilyn .30e	4	19	8⅝	8½	8¼	
Dome Petrl	11	119	44	43⅝	44 +	1¾
Donkeny .24	4	1	6½	6½	6½—	⅛
DowrayS .40	5	1	14½	14½	14½+	¼
Driver Harr		10	9⅝	8⅞	9 —	⅜
DrgFair .49	5	7	11¼	11¼	11¼	
DuplxPd .80	4	5	17¼	17	17 —	⅜
Dur Tst .25b	8	13	7½	7	7 —	⅜
Dynictn .06e	9	29	4½	4⅜	4½	
DynAmer	8	11	6½	6⅜	6⅛+	⅛
E						
Eagle Cloth		2	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
ErlScheb .40	12	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
EarthRes 1	6	33	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
EasonO .10r	18	20	35¾	35⅜	35½+	⅛
Ecodyne	7	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4⅜	2¼	Edmos Cp		2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
11	7¼	EDO Corp	8	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
20⅝	9½	Edwrds .40a	4	2	15	15	15 +	⅛
7½	3¼	EganM .28a	7	24	7	6⅞	6⅞	
9½	4⅞	EnrnhPh .10	5	16	7½	7⅛	7½—	⅛
9⅛	4¼	ElcorCh .02e	8	14	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
6⅞	4½	El Hose .30r	14	23	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
4⅛	1¾	ElAudD .21t		4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
16⅞	7½	ElecEng .36	6	18	14⅝	14	14 —	⅜
18⅞	12⅝	ElectrnicA 1	14	5	16¾	16¾	16¾	
14¼	10¼	ELT .03e	11	4	12⅞	12¾	12⅞+	⅛
8½	6½	ErnstEC .56	6	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
2½	1⅛	Ero Ind	23	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
11⅝	4⅝	EsoRad .30e	5	4	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅛
8⅞	6⅛	EssexCh .24	6	7	7⅛	7	7	
9¾	7¼	EvanAr .10r	7	3	8	8	8	
		F						
11⅝	8¾	FabriCtr .12	7	5	8¾	8¾	8¾—	⅛
3	1¼	FairTex Mil		9	1¼	1¼	1¼	
5⅛	2⅝	Fairfld Nob		3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
45½	28⅝	FalconS .80	6	74	43⅝	42⅝	43⅛+	⅛
22¼	21¾	FalconS wt		9	22⅛	22	22⅛+	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	FamDolr .36	8	3	6⅞	6¾	6¾—	⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Family Rec	4	5	2¼	2¼	2¼+	⅛
12⅛	8¾	FannyF .42t	6	7	9¼	9¼	9¼	
2⅝	1⅛	Fash Fabric		21	1¾	1¾	1¾	
13	7⅝	FayDrg .10e	7	1	9¼	9¼	9¼—	⅛
5½	2	FDI Inc .01e		17	4⅝	4¼	4⅝+	⅛
13⅛	11	FedRlty 1.24	9	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
5¼	4⅛	Fed Resrces		14	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
11¼	8	Felmnt .12e	41	18	9	9	9 +	⅛
8½	5	Folsway .32	5	5	7⅛	7	7	
3½	1¼	Fibrebrd wt		15	3⅛	3	3⅛	
5⅞	2⅝	Fidelco Gth		12	3	3	3 —	⅛
10¼	5¼	Filmwy .85t	7	18	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
7⅛	5⅛	FinGen .30b	7	3	6⅝	6½	6½—	⅛
7½	5⅝	FtConn .60e	9	12	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝—	⅛
4⅞	3⅞	FstHrt pf.50		1	4	4	4	
1½	⅛	Fst Rlty Inv		6	1	1	1	
8⅛	5⅞	FstSLSh .12		4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
15⅞	13⅛	FitchbG 1.38	6	1	14¼	14¼	14¼+	⅛
2⅜	1⅜	Flagg Ind		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
4⅝	2½	Flagstaff	6	13	4⅝	4	4⅛+	⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Flavorland	4	2	7¼	7¼	7¼+	⅛
20½	15⅛	Flight Safty	8	5	19	19	19 +	⅛
3⅞	2¼	FloRck .10e	50	6	3½	3½	3½	
35¼	23¼	FlukeJ .72t	10	15	28⅛	27¾	27¾—	⅛
20	13¼	Fly Dia Oil	6	21	18	17⅝	17¾	
5⅛	3¼	Foodrm .20a	4	1	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
8⅛	4	Forest City	13	20	6¼	6	6⅛—	⅛
12⅝	8⅛	FoxStaP .50	10	5	10½	10½	10½	
10¼	6⅜	FrankNu .36	7	5	9¼	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
22	17½	Fresnillo .40	9	8	20½	20¼	20⅜+	⅛
10½	8⅛	Frisimp .55t	7	34	9	8¾	9 +	⅛
17⅛	12½	Frigitronic	20	13	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	
8	5⅝	Frontier Air	7	98	7⅝	7	7⅝+	⅛
3¾	1¾	FrontAir wt		10	3	3	3	
		G						
11¼	5⅝	Gabriel .30	6	2	9	9	9	
7½	4	Galaxy Cbl	9	5	5¼	5⅛	5¼+	⅛
11⅝	7	Garan .44a	6	2	10½	10⅜	10⅜+	⅛
3⅞	2¼	Garcia Corp		23	3	2¾	3 +	⅛
5⅞	3⅛	Garland Cp		2	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
5¼	1⅝	Gaylord .05e	7	6	5	5	5	
40⅞	25⅞	Gearhart .48	9	17	38⅞	37⅞	38½—	⅛
23¼	13¼	Gen Ed Svc	13	z200	21¾	21	21¾+	1
4¼	1¼	G Housewar	6	28	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
2¼	1⅛	Gen Recrat		1	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
4⅛	1⅞	Gen Resrch	4	23	3	2⅞	2⅞	
3¾	1½	Genge Inc	7	6	2½	2½	2½—	¼
2	1¼	Genisco Tch	7	3	1½	1½	1½	
17⅞	14¼	GiantFd 1a	5	7	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝+	⅛
8⅝	6⅞	GiantYel .40	221	45	6⅝	6¼	6⅜+	⅛
10¼	2½	Gladding Cp		23	6⅞	6½	6⅞+	⅛
5⅝	2½	Glasrock Pr	42	12	3⅞	3¾	3⅞—	⅛
5¼	3¾	Glen Ger .16	33	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
13⅝	8	GlenDis .23t	8	3	9¾	9¾	9¾—	⅛
15	9½	Glosser .30	6	9	12½	12½	12½	
5	3⅛	Gldblatt .28	8	12	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
16⅝	10⅛	Golden Cycl	115	4	11½	11½	11½—	⅛
1⅛	½	Goldfield Cp		27	⅝	½	⅝	
8⅛	2⅝	Goodrich wt		18	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
6	3¼	GorinSt .10e	4	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
1⅝	1-16	Gouldinc wt		3	⅛	⅛	⅛—1-16	
9	6¼	GrandAu .20	7	1	7¾	7¾	7¾—	⅛
11¼	6⅝	GrandCtl .30	6	25	10¼	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
5⅜	2¼	Gt Am Ind		2	4¾	4½	4½	
3¾	2⅜	GtBasn Pet		35	3⅜	3¼	3¼+	⅛
37¼	28⅛	Gt Lk Ch .24	16	18	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛+	⅛
5⅞	3⅞	GtLakR .22r	20	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Greenman	5	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7¼	4⅝	GREIT .40	5	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
7⅝	2¼	Greyhd C	32	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
8⅞	5	GRI Cp .40	22	7	5⅞	5½	5½—	⅛
8¼	6⅛	Grow C .32b	10	6	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
1½	1⅛	GSC En .42c	14	30	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2	¾	GTI Corp		1	1½	1½	1½	
⅝	⅛	GuardMt wt		5	⅛	⅛	⅛	
8¾	4½	GulfRep Fin	4	12	7½	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
7⅝	3½	Gilstrm LD		5	5¼	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
		H						
5⅞	3¾	HampD .15e	4	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8⅝	3⅞	Hamptn Ind	4	6	7⅝	7	7⅛+	⅛
12¼	8¾	HanvrSh .60	4	1	10	10	10	
21¾	17	Harland .32	11	6	19½	19⅜	19⅜—	⅛
27	14¾	Harmn .30b	6	26	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	3
14⅝	10⅛	HartzM .15e	11	3	10¾	10⅝	10¾	
8⅜	3½	Hasbro Ind	7	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
4⅛	3	HawaiA .10r	19	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
7⅞	5⅝	Health Chm	8	4	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
3⅛	1¼	Heinick .05e	7	19	2	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
15½	8¼	Her Maj .72	5	1	13½	13½	13½+	⅛
6⅞	3⅝	Hillhavn .32	6	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
13⅛	8	Hiptrnic .20	11	4	8½	8½	8½	
3¼	2	Holly Corp	4	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
20	16¾	HormelG 1	7	1	18	18	18 +	⅛
7½	4⅝	Horn Hardrt		7	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
8¼	5⅝	HospM .55e	7	3	6¼	6¼	6¼+	⅛
11⅝	7	Hosp Mtr In	89	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
14	11¼	Hotelin 1.40	9	1	13¼	13¼	13¼—	⅛
8⅛	4¾	HousRon .30	5	27	6	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
7¼	4⅞	House Vi .32	7	2	5	5	5 +	⅛
63⅞	32⅝	HouOilM .80	25	681	66	64⅝	66 +	2¼
22¼	18¾	HowelC .20e	6	6	19¼	19	19¼	
7⅜	3¼	Howell .05e	3	10	5	4¾	4¾—	⅛
37	28⅝	HubellB 1.40	9	8	32⅞	32¼	32⅞—	⅛
5⅝	4	HuckMfg .20	10	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
9⅞	6	Huffman .40		1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
23⅛	17⅝	HuskyO .80	6	15	21⅜	20⅞	21⅛+	⅛
5⅞	3⅞	Hycal Inc	26	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
		I						
9⅛	7	ICB Cp .20e	11	11	8½	8⅜	8½+	⅛
4¾	2½	ICH Cp .32t	8	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
8¾	5¾	IMC Mg .20	5	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	
9½	6¼	ImpCh .17e	7	1	6½	6½	6½—	⅛
3⅝	1⅞	Imper Ind		5	3¼	3¼	3¼+	⅛
26⅝	22¼	ImpOil A .80	13	120	25¾	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Inarco		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
20⅛	9	Incoterm A	10	21	11¾	11½	11½	
2¼	1½	Inflight Svc	6	3	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
2½	13-16	Instrum Sys		49	1¼	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
24	8	InsSy pf.25e		6	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	¼
5	2¾	Intrmedco	6	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	
2	1¼	Intl Banknot	5	42	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
23	15	Int Cour .24	11	22	15½	15	15 —	⅞
3⅛	1⅝	Int Foodsvc	48	11	2½	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	InFuneral S	5	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅝	1⅞	Int Proteins		9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
7½	4⅝	IntSeaw .10e	3	3	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
36	26¾	IntSyCon .25	10	21	29¾	29⅝	29⅝—	⅛
11½	5	Interway Cp		1	7¼	7¼	7¼—	⅛
14⅛	9¼	InvDivers A	8	5	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
3⅝	2⅝	InvDivers B	6	34	3¼	3¼	3¼	
5⅛	3¼	InvestRlt Tr		5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
17¼	13	Ionics Inc	15	23	15	14⅝	15 +	⅛
9¾	6⅝	IroqBrd .16		5	7½	7½	7½	
15⅛	14⅝	IroqBrnd pf		2	15	15	15	
6½	3⅝	IrvInInd .16t	4	11	5	5	5	
4¾	3½	ISC Finl .30	15	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
		J - K						
11⅞	7⅛	Jaclyn .36b	4	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
10½	8	Jacobs .60e	5	15	8	8	8	
8½	4½	Jamswy .11t	6	41	7¼	6⅞	7 +	⅛
13⅝	8½	Jeannet .20b	6	18	13½	13⅜	13⅜+	⅛
5⅞	2	Jetronic Ind	6	16	4	4	4	
20⅛	13⅝	John Pd .30	10	7	14	13¾	13¾—	⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Juniper Pet	12	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Jupiter Ind		1	4	4	4	
8¾	3⅝	K Tel In .15e	4	8	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
14⅝	8	Kaisrind .26	8	124	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
8⅞	5⅝	KaneMill wt		11	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
54½	45	KnGE pf4.50		z10	47	47	47 —	1
7⅝	6	KapokT .20t	10	10	6¼	6¼	6¼	
9	5⅝	Keystind .20	4	3	7½	7½	7½	
4	⅞	Kidde wt		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
28¼	12⅞	Kewanee .60	8	75	26⅞	26⅝	26¾+	⅛
4	1⅛	King Optical		10	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
2	1⅛	Kin Ark Crp	8	136	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
41¾	19⅝	Kirbyln .22c	5	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞+	⅛
3¾	1⅛	KleerVu Ind		2	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
10¼	4¼	Kleinerts		4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
20	10½	KnickT .05e	6	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
26½	18⅝	Kollmor .50	11	5	23¼	23¼	23¼+	¼
8¾	8	KuhnStr .10	6	30	8⅛	7½	7½—	⅛
		L						
4⅞	2⅝	LaBarge .06	6	9	3½	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
11¾	7	LafyRad .26	7	40	8⅛	7⅞	8 —	⅛
2⅜	1¾	Lake Shore	4	30	2⅜	2 3-16	2 3-16	
6⅞	3⅝	LaMaur .20	9	5	5¾	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
9⅝	5⅝	La QuintaM	6	5	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
2⅞	1⅞	LaTour Bck	20	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
10⅜	6⅝	LeaRon .28a	8	1	8	8	8	
17	15¼	LeeEntr .44	10	12	15¼	15	15 —	⅛
2⅞	1⅝	Lee Natl		2	1¾	1⅝	1¾—	⅛
4	1¼	Leisure Tec		1	2	2	2	
7⅝	3⅝	LewisBF .24	5	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
10	5¾	Liberty Fab	4	1	6¾	6¾	6¾—	⅛
7¼	4	Lightolr .08e	8	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
4⅝	2⅞	Lincoln Am	20	60	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
11⅛	5⅝	Lloyds Elec		2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
3	1⅝	LodgeS .08e	5	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19¾	14	Lohmn .80a	7	8	14	14	14 —	⅛
8⅞	4⅝	LoewThe wt		46	6½	6	6⅛+	⅛
3	1⅝	Logistic .08e		6	2	2	2 —	⅛
12⅛	9	LaGenSv .76	5	64	12¼	12¼	12¼	
23⅛	19½	LouisCe 1.20	7	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	
4	2½	LSB Ind .15t	5	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2¾	1⅝	LTVCorp wt		11	1⅝	1½	1⅝—	⅛
7⅝	4¼	Lundy Elec	26	4	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
4⅞	1	Lynch Corp		22	4½	4¼	4¼—	⅜
		M						
1¼	⅜	Macrod Ind		1	¾	¾	¾	
15⅝	13⅝	Mc PbS 1.32	7	1	14	14	14 —	⅛
4⅝	3½	Mamm Mrt		15	3⅞	3¾	3⅞+	⅛
9½	3⅝	Mngood .15t	19	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
4⅛	3⅝	ManhLfe .24	9	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
5½	4	MansfT .07r	64	1	4½	4½	4½+	⅛
2	1 3-16	Marinduq B	44		9 1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16	
24½	1	MarkCtl .28	6	33	21⅝	20⅝	21⅝+	⅝
10⅛	5⅝	Marlene Ind	4	18	7¼	7	7	
5	3⅜	Marshall Fd		3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
8¼	4⅝	Marshal Ind	5	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
32⅝	21	MartPr .50e	7	15	24½	24	24⅛+	⅛
10½	6⅝	Masind .40a	4	4	8¼	8¼	8¼+	⅛
37¾	23⅝	Masnelin .30	6	56	33⅝	31¾	33¼+	1¾
10⅝	4⅝	MaterRe .20	24	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
7⅛	4	MaulBro .12	7	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
1⅛	13-16	McCro wt n		1	⅞	⅞	⅞+1-16	
5⅛	3⅝	McCulO .21t	19	101	4	3⅞	3⅞	
19	13⅝	McDonh .70	5	9	18	18	18 +	⅛
13⅛	6⅞	McIntsh .50	5	6	11¼	11¼	11¼—	⅛
2⅞	1¾	McKeon Cn		10	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
2⅞	1⅝	MDC Corp	6	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
8	5⅝	Medalst .40b	6	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
4⅜	2⅝	MedCp .lwty	5	7	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
19½	14¼	MediaGn .34	9	3	17⅝	17½	17⅝+	⅛
17	7⅝	Mesolnt .20	5	6	11⅝	11½	11½—	⅛
16⅝	11½	MEM Co 1	6	26	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝—	⅜
3⅛	1¼	Mich Genl	3	11	2¾	2⅝	2¾—	⅛
14½	13¼	MichSugar 1	3	11	13½	12⅞	12⅞—	⅝
11¼	5½	Micklbry .16	5	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
15⅝	10	MidlGls .24b	6	7	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
20½	15	Milgo Elect	11	33	18⅛	18	18 +	⅛
5⅞	3⅞	Miller H		25	5½	5⅜	5½	
23½	12½	Mil Roy .20c	11	9	20⅛	19⅜	20 —	⅛
2½	⅝	Mission IT		30	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
32¼	17¼	MoPac 1.20	7	24	31⅞	31	31⅞+	¾
29½	14⅞	Mitchll 1.57t	8	305	30⅞	29½	30¼+	1½
6¾	3⅞	Mite Co .16	7	7	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝+	⅛
7⅛	4	Modern Md	4	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
17⅝	6⅝	Molycrp wt		30	15⅜	15¼	15⅛—	⅛
6	4⅞	MonMgt .40	5	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
50	44½	MonP pf4.40		z100	46	46	46 —	1
13¼	9	Moog .60	6	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
6⅜	4⅛	MorlsSup M	5	1	4½	4½	4½+	⅛
2⅝	1	Movielab	6	6	1⅝	1½	1½	
16⅞	11¾	MPB Cp .70	6	6	16½	16¼	16¼	
3½	2⅜	MPO Video		5	2⅞	2¾	2⅞—	⅛
8⅞	3½	MultiAm .20	17	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
		N						
7	3⅞	Napco .06e	6	1	6	6	6 +	⅛
25	12¼	Nat CSS	10	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	
7⅞	5⅝	N Distr .16e	4	4	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
2⅛	11-16	NatHlth Ent	9	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
2⅜	1	Natind wt		5	1½	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
2⅜	1½	NKinney Cp		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
12	6	Nat Parann	6	65	8⅝	8¼	8¼—	⅛
12	7⅜	Nat Patent	59	40	9⅝	9½	9½—	⅛
4¼	2⅞	Nat Silver	15	10	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
3½	1⅝	Nat System	6	1	2½	2½	2½	
19⅛	12¼	NatwHo .28	8	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
10⅝	3¾	Nelsner Bro		1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
3¼	1½	Nelson LB	13	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
2⅛	1¼	NestLM .10e		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
20⅝	14	Newcor 1	4	1	16¼	16¼	16¼—	⅛
34⅛	23¼	NENucir .40	12	5	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
14	10⅝	NHamp .50e	7	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
21⅛	15⅞	NMex Ariz	59	2	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
3¼	2	Newpark Rs	14	18	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
16⅞	12⅞	N Proc .77e	10	42	13⅞	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
17⅝	11½	NYTimes .60	12	11	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
3	1½	Nexus .14t	8	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
16¼	12⅝	NiagFSv .44	5	6	14	13⅞	14	
5	2¼	Nichols SE	4	9	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
5	2⅜	Noel Indust	5	14	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
12⅝	7¼	Nolex Cp	67	12	8	8	8 —	⅛
4⅞	2⅝	Nortek Inc	7	62	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
8¼	4 3-16	NorCdn Oils	13	79	8⅛	7¾	8 +	⅛
51⅛	45	N IPS pf4.25		z340	50	48	49 +	1
5⅛	3	Nuclear Dat		3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
12¼	9⅞	NumacO Gs	21	10	11⅝	11½	11½—	⅛
		O						
13⅞	6⅞	Oakwd Hom	8	3	10	9⅛	9⅛—	⅜
19¾	13⅞	Offshore Co	4	4	18⅝	18¼	18⅝+	⅛
38⅛	28¼	OhioB 1.40a	3	7	34	33⅝	34 +	½
10¼	4¼	Olla Ind .10e	8	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
22½	14¼	OnLine Sys	17	11	19⅛	18¾	19⅛+	⅛
48	33	OOklep Cop		z200	40¼	40½	40¼	
3¼	1⅞	Originala		6	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
7⅝	3¼	Outdr Sport	25	5	5⅛	5	5	
10	6¾	OverhDr .40	9	9	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
2⅛	1¼	Oxford Fst		2	1½	1½	1½	
4⅝	2⅝	Ozark Air	15	25	3⅞	3¾	3⅞+	⅛
		P						
3½	1⅞	P&F Indust		10	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
15½	12⅝	PGESpf 1.25		1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
14⅝	13	PGRd pf1.25		1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞+	⅛
15	13	PG pfA 1.25		13	14	14	14	
14⅝	12¼	PG 4.8pf1.20		2	13½	13½	13½	
26½	24½	PG 9.2pf2.32		1	25	25	25 —	⅛
24	21¾	PG 8.1pf2.04		4	22¼	21⅞	22¼+	⅛
25¼	22⅝	PGE 9pf2.25		5	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
23½	21⅞	PGE 8pf 2		2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
24	21⅝	PG 8.2pf2.05		1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
29	25	PG 9.4pf2.37		5	25¾	25½	25½—	¼
50	44	PacLt pf4.50		z100	46¼	46	46 —	1
48	43	PacLt pf4.36		z1000	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞+	1½
17	14½	PNwTel 1.20	8	1	16	16	16	
59	52	Pac PL pf 5		z50	56	56	56	
33	22¾	PallCorp .32	14	8	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞+	⅛
2½	1⅝	Palomr Finl	42	12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
18⅛	10¼	PanOcean O		7	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
7½	4	Padl Bradt	5	2	6½	6½	6½	
4½	3	Pantast .10e	6	6	4	4	4	
8⅛	4⅞	ParaPk .20a	4	2	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
13⅝	7⅝	ParkCh .48a	4	11	9¾	9½	9½+	⅛
31⅝	22	Parsons .80	6	24	31½	31¼	31½	
4⅝	2⅝	Pat Fashion	4	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5½	3¼	PatoCG .65e	6	8	4⅞	4¾	4¾+	⅛
6½	2⅞	Pemcor Inc	7	14	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
2⅞	1⅝	Penn Dix wt		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
9⅝	6⅞	PenEnM .60	8	2	7¾	7¾	7¾—	⅛
7	3⅝	PE Cp .68t	7	45	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝+	⅛
32⅝	19	PenTr 1.20b	7	12	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜+	⅛
5¼	2⅝	PenobS .10e	5	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
6½	4⅞	PerlniCp .30	4	6	5½	5½	5½	
2⅛	1¼	Permaner		23	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
8⅛	3⅝	Perlec Corp	5	42	5⅛	5	5	
12⅞	6¼	Petro Lewis		14	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
8⅛	5⅞	Phil LD .56r	4	10	7½	7½	7½+	⅛
4⅛	3⅝	Phoenix Stl		8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11¼	7⅛	PicNPay .20	8	5	9¼	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
2½	11-16	Pioneer Sys		20	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
8⅛	6	PionTex .80	4	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
6⅛	5⅝	PitWVa .56a	9	1	5¾	5¾	5¾+	⅛
42½	32	Pittway .90	11	20	32½	31¾	31¾—	⅛
24⅝	18⅞	PlacrDv .80	34	3	23¾	23¾	23¾—	⅛
11½	7⅛	Plant Ind		228	10⅝	9½	10⅝+	1⅛
25⅞	15⅝	Planirnc .12	13	5	20⅞	20¾	20⅞+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Plaza Rlt In		2	1¼	1⅛	1¼+	⅛
14⅞	10½	PneuSca .80	11	z950	13⅝	13½	13⅝+	⅛
15½	11⅞	Pneumo .80	4	30	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
2½	1⅛	Poloron Pd		30	2¼	2⅛	2¼+	⅛
6¼	3½	Prairie Oil	12	15	6	5⅞	6	
14⅛	10	Pratt Lmb 1	7	3	12	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
6	4⅛	Pratt Rd .30	8	8	5½	5¼	5¼	
26⅛	19⅝	PrenHa 1.12	10	8	20⅛	19½	20⅛+	⅛
20⅝	6	Presley Cos	18	722	9¼	8⅝	9 —	⅛
5⅞	2½	PrimMt .12t		10	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
10½	8⅛	PropCT 1.20	8	10	9¾	9¼	9⅜—	⅛
9⅝	8⅛	ProvGas .80		1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
2½	1¼	PrdRIE .14e		2	1½	1½	1½	
5	3⅝	ProdBdg .24	4	78	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
5	2⅝	PuntaGrd Is	4	4	3½	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
7⅝	5¼	Purepac Lb	11	9	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
		R						
5⅝	3¼	Racon .20a	5	4	4	4	4	
17⅞	12½	RangrO Can	51	3	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞+	⅛
16½	11⅛	Ransbrg .80	6	6	12⅝	11¾	11⅞—	⅛
1⅞	1	RapdAm wt		11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4½	2⅞	Ratn Pack		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
19⅝	13⅝	RaymPr .40	32	26	20⅛	19⅛	19⅞+	⅜
8¾	6½	RB Ind	7	14	6½	6¼	6¼—	¼
2¼	1⅝	Reading Ind		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
7¼	5½	RitIncT .60e	22	3	6¾	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
16⅞	12⅝	RitRet 2.01a	7	3	15⅛	15	15 +	¼
2⅝	1⅝	REDM Cp	6	12	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
7	3¾	Refrig Trns	10	3	5	5	5	
15⅞	13½	RegalBel .58	10	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
1	⅜	Rel Grp wt		11	9-16	9-16	9-16	
13¾	11¾	Rem Ar .80a	7	8	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
2⅞	1	Ren Housng		7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
18⅝	13½	ReschCtl .08	16	30	14⅝	14	14⅝+	⅛
24¾	14	Resistlx .50	6	2	16¾	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
4⅝	2	Resrtsintl A	6	7	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Resrtsintl B	6	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
1⅞	1½	RET Inc Fd		5	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
3¼	1⅝	Richford In		2	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
7¼	3¼	Richton .05e	4	23	5¼	5	5 —	⅛
18	10½	Riley Co	8	5	15½	15⅜	15½+	⅛
21⅛	6½	RisdonM .36	14	12	17⅝	17	17½—	⅛
9⅞	5	RLC Corp	9	44	9¼	9⅛	9¼—	⅛
29⅝	17⅞	Robintech		36	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝+	⅛
4⅞	2¼	Robin Ind	3	22	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
10⅞	8⅝	Rockway .88	7	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Ronco Telep	4	2	2	2	2	
4½	2½	Rosmor Cp		1	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
1	⅜	RoyBusn Fd		17	¾	11-16	¾	
3	2⅛	RPS Prod	10	2	2¼	2¼	2¼+	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	RSC Indust	7	2	1½	1½	1½	
4	3	Ruddick Cp	7	18	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
2½	1	Rusco Ind		10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
10	9¼	Russell Co	5	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
25⅝	19¼	RyanH .40	13	14	21¼	20¾	20¾—	⅛
		S						
15⅝	9¼	Salem .89t	3	1	9½	9½	9½—	⅛
19⅝	15	Sambos .32	10	89	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	
28⅝	26½	SDgo pf2.38		8	26⅞	26½	26½	
12⅛	10⅝	SDie G pf 1		3	11	11	11	
3⅝	1⅞	Sargent Ind	8	5	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
9⅝	5¾	Saturn Airw	3	5	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝+	⅛
8⅞	5⅝	SaundrL .24	4	4	7	7	7	
8¼	6⅝	Schenuit .60	5	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
6	3	Schillerind	9	4	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
8⅞	5⅛	Schrader .30	9	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
18⅝	10¼	Sci Atlanta	11	6	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
17½	12⅝	Scurry Rain	10	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
5½	2⅝	Sealectr Cp	13	2	3	3	3	
1¼	½	Seaport Cp	7	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
10¾	5⅝	SeasnAll .20	6	15	10	9½	10 +	⅜
2	13-16	Sac Mtg Inv		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8½	4¼	SelasCp .07e		1	6½	6½	6½	
23⅝	13½	SeligLtz 1.20	6	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
4¾	2½	Servo Corp	5	5	3	2¾	3 +	¼
8⅞	7⅝	Solon Co .45	8	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
7⅝	5⅝	SGL In .12r	6	3	6	6	6 +	⅛
15½	12⅞	SG Se pf1.70		1	14¾	14¾	14¾—	⅛
4½	2⅝	ShaerS .15e	8	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
12¼	7⅝	Shawin .50b	9	2	9	9	9	
13⅝	4⅞	ShearH .20e	3	66	9⅞	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
4¼	2⅝	Shelter Res		12	2⅞	2¾	2¾—	⅛
7¼	3¼	Shnd Co .24t	5	3	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
33	23½	Shnandh Oil	35	31	26⅛	26	26 —	⅜
3⅝	1⅝	Shopwell In	31	13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15	12⅝	Showbot .80	5	2	13⅛	13	13 —	¼
5½	1¾	ShulmTr En		2	4	4	4	
8⅝	5⅝	Sierrcin .20	7	6	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	
7⅞	5⅛	Sigma .15e	8	4	7⅛	7	7 —	⅜
4½	3	SikesCp A		6	3¼	3¼	3¼—	⅛
6⅝	3½	Silo Inc		21	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
3⅞	2¾	SimcoS .27b	11	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Sitkin SmRf		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10¼	7⅝	SkyCity .05r	8	2	9	9	9 —	⅛
3	1⅛	SMD Ind	5	5	2½	2½	2½+	⅛
4¼	2½	Solitron		9	3⅝	3½	3½	
6½	3⅞	Sorg Paper		5	5½	5½	5½—	⅛
20¾	12⅝	Soundsn .40	7	25	18¼	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
7⅝	6¼	SoestCap .60	12	1	7¼	7¼	7¼—	⅛
103	92½	SCE pf8.70		1	96	96	96 +	½
90	83	SCE pf7.58		20	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛+	½
16¼	14¼	SC 5.2pf 1.30		4	15	14¾	14¾	
14⅞	12½	SC 4.7pf 1.18		4	13½	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
67⅛	40⅝	SouRoyl 1.20	16	7	66¼	65⅜	66 +	⅜
16¾	9	Sowest Airl	5	16	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
8⅝	5	Spartek .30	8	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
6¾	4¼	Specify Rest	5	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
8½	3¼	Spencer .06e		5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
9⅝	6½	Spencr F .32	3	5	8¼	8¼	8¼—	¼
8¼	6⅝	Stafid Lowd		3	6¼	6¼	6¼	
17⅝	12⅝	StdAllianc 1	4	2	14¾	14⅝	14⅝+	⅜
4⅝	3⅝	Std Metl .50t	6	10	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
14⅝	9	StdMotA .40	6	207	11⅝	11	11⅝	
8⅞	3½	StdPac Corp	6	18	6½	6½	6½—	⅛
1	11-16	StdPrud wt		1	¾	¾	¾	
27⅛	21¾	StdShrs .40r		2	24¾	24½	24¾+	⅛
10⅛	8⅞	Stange .10	19	1	11⅛	10¾	11⅛	
6⅝	5¼	StanAv .20e		2	6	6	6	
13⅞	10¼	StarSup .68a	4	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
12⅞	7⅝	Steelmt .20r	5	8	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞+	¼
19⅝	12	Stepn Ch .52	8	6	19	18⅝	19 +	⅜
2⅛	10-16	Sterl Electr	10	11	2	1⅞	1⅞	
10	7¼	STP Cp .45e	11	7	8¾	8⅝	8¾+	⅛
10½	7¼	StrutW .10e	9	16	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
1⅝	⅝	Summit Org	8	5	1	1	1	

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
17¾	13½	Sun Elec .48	5	16	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Sunair .45e	6	5	7¾	7½	7½—	⅜
9⅛	6¾	SunshJr .26b	7	3	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
5⅞	3⅛	Sup Surg Mf	16	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
3⅞	1⅝	Susquhana		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
8⅞	6⅛	Susquhan pf		1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
11-16	⅜	SutrMtg wt		1	7-16	7-16	7-16+1-16	
7	4⅝	Synaloy .14r	5	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
36¼	26	Syntex .50	13	384	26⅞	26⅛	26⅝+	⅜
10⅝	5⅝	System Eng		36	8	7¾	7¾—	⅛
		T						
15¼	11¾	Tandy Brnd	7	2	11½	11⅜	11⅜—	⅛
20¼	16½	Tasty 1.20a	7	2	19	19	19	
2¾	1⅝	Techcl Tape	4	22	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
19¾	17	Telon R .20a	15	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	¼
7	3⅛	TeleCom Cp	5	6	6	6	6 +	⅛
⅝	⅛	Telex Cp wt		12	3-16	3-16	3-16	
7⅛	2⅛	Tenna Corp		18	5⅛	5	5	
6⅝	4⅛	Tenneco wt		10	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
3	1	Tenney Eng	15	12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
21½	10½	Teradyn Inc	134	47	20⅞	20	20⅞+	⅛
13½	9⅞	TerraC .60a	4	25	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
5¼	1¾	TesoroPt wt		45	2	1⅞	2	
5½	2⅞	Texstar .22t	8	3	4¼	4⅛	4¼+	⅛
17¼	10⅝	Textron wt		1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
2⅞	2¼	Thorof Mkt		1	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
9	7⅛	Thriftmt A		11	7	7	7 —	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Tidwell Ind		23	3	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
11	8⅛	Tiffanyl .20	5	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
5⅝	3	Timple Ind	16	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
16¼	11¼	Tokheim .40	7	1	14¾	14¼	14¼—	⅛
48¾	43	TolEd pf4.25		z25	44¼	44¼	44¼	
9¼	6⅛	TopsGu .28	6	17	7¾	7½	7½—	¼
13⅞	8⅝	Torin Cp .60	14	4	12¾	12¾	12¾—	⅛
7⅛	4⅞	TotalPtl NA	9	16	7½	7⅝	7⅝	
2⅛	1 5-16	TotalP wiwi		29	1⅞	1 11-16	1⅞+	⅛
3½	1⅝	Town Cntry		12	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
12⅞	4⅞	Tracor .20	8	17	11¼	10¾	10¾—	⅜
4⅝	2⅝	Treadway		2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
15⅝	11⅞	TriSIMtr .80	7	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
6½	3¼	Trico Ind	7	3	5½	5½	5½	
4¼	3	TubosM .22e	4	16	3⅝	3½	3½	
6⅞	3	Tuffco .20e	11	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
15⅝	9½	Turbodyne	7	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
		U - V						
5¾	3	UIP Cp .16	6	13	3½	3½	3½	
6⅞	3⅞	Unimax Grp	12	3	4½	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
11¾	8⅛	UnAirPd .56	7	5	9¼	9¼	9¼—	⅛
5⅞	4⅛	Un Asbestos	28	5	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
1½	7-16	UnBrand wt		18	15-16	⅞	15-16+1-16	
2¼	1⅝	U Dollar St		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅛	1⅛	Unit Foods	11	8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
1½	⅜	UnNat Corp		3	13-16	¾	13-16	
4⅛	2	U Nat Cp pf		1	2½	2½	2½+	¼
6¾	5⅛	UnRlIT .75e	9	9	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
12	8⅝	US Filtr .24	7	77	9¼	9	9⅛	
7	3½	US LsgRl E		24	6⅞	6⅝	6½	
¾	¼	US LsgR wt		11	¾	11-16	11-16—1-16	
4⅜	3½	USNat Rsrc	5	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
23⅞	18⅝	US Redu .60	5	9	22⅝	22¼	22¼+	⅛
10⅞	7	USRbR .40a	6	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
37⅞	18	Unitek .24	18	7	37¼	31⅞	31¼+	⅛
15¾	10½	Unity Buy S	6	8	11⅛	11	11 —	⅛
3	¾	Univ Contnr		2	2½	2½	2½	
6⅞	4¼	UnivRs .08e	9	8	6⅝	6¼	6⅝+	⅛
10⅛	6¼	UnivRun .36	5	2	8½	8½	8½	
4⅛	2⅛	URS Cp .10e	9	14	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
7⅛	3⅝	UV Ind wt		100	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞+	⅛
13⅛	8⅝	Valmac .70	2	13	12	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
5⅞	3⅛	Valspar .24	8	10	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
2⅛	1½	ValuLin .02a		3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
9¼	5¾	VanDorn .40	6	27	8¼	8¼	8¼—	⅛
12½	4⅝	Varo Inc	6	71	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	
13⅞	6½	Veecoins .32	16	17	12⅝	12	12⅝+	⅜
7⅝	2⅝	Vernitron	11	27	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
4	1¼	Vikoa Inc	26	10	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅞	2	Vintage Ent		5	2½	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
12⅝	7⅝	Voplex .68		2	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
		W - X - Y - Z						
9⅛	7⅝	nht .40	6	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
15	8¾	WagnrEl .48	11	7	14¼	14	14¼—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Walnoco Oil	9	4	3 15-16	3⅞	3 15-16+3-16	
4½	2⅞	WallacS .20e	4	16	3⅝	3	3 —	½
20	10¼	WangLb .10	12	55	11⅝	11¼	11¼—	⅜
13⅝	10	WangLB .20	10	7	10	9¾	9¾—	¼
5¼	2	Wards Co	16	5	4	4	4	
7⅝	3	WarC pfC.05		45	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞—	¼
35½	21⅝	WasPstB .50	11	2	33½	33⅛	33⅛—	⅜
8	5½	Weld To Am	4	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
11⅛	9⅝	Westats Ptl	14	191	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
6⅝	4 15-16	WstDcal .10	10	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	¼
9¼	6¾	WstFinl .15a	3	45	7	6¾	7 +	⅛
7	4½	Whitaker .34	12	2	6	6	6 +	¼
3⅝	1⅝	Whitehal Cp	5	2	2½	2½	2½	
1¼	⅜	Whittakr wt		20	⅞	⅞	⅞+	⅛
3	1⅛	Wichita Ind	5	3	2½	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
9⅛	6½	Wmhous .30	6	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
4⅝	2⅞	WilsonBr .30	6	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2¼	Winston Mil	5	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
11⅝	6	Worcest Ctl	6	6	7	6¾	6⅞+	⅛
9⅝	6¼	Work Wr .60	6	3	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
6½	3⅝	Wrather Cp	9	3	4½	4½	4½+	⅛
1¼	¾	Wright Har	10	13	15-16	15-16	15-16	
6	2¾	WTC Air .10	113	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
21¼	15½	WUI Inc .60	6	77	17	16¾	16¾—	¼
6⅛	3⅝	WyleLab .28	9	9	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
11¾	7	Wynnin .15e	8	38	9¼	8⅞	9⅛+	⅜
12	9½	WymBn .50a	9	1	11½	11¼	11¼+	⅛
5⅝	3	Wyomising	8	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
20⅝	13	Xonics Inc	43	10	18½	18	18 —	½
10½	7⅝	ZeroMfg .28	5	2	9¼	9¼	9¼+	⅛
12	4½	Zimmer .06e	11	22	7¾	7½	7⅝+	¼

Sales figures are unofficial.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

European Gold Markets

May 26, 1976

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	124.40	125.75	+1.25
Zurich	124.85	126.00	+1.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	124.74	—	—

U.S. dollars per ounce.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	42.30
Albert Heijn	108
Algembank	306.50
Amrobank	69.50
A'dam	65
Fokker	37.20
Heineken	140.20
H.V.A.	48
Holl-Am-H	94
Hoogovens	55
K.L.M.	109
*Ntl Neder.	89.30
Pakhoed	124.20
Philips new	30.30
Robeco	193.30
Rolinco	146.20
Royal Dutch	129.80
Unilever	122.10
Van Ommer	228
VerMach	154

*Ex Div.

Brussels

Arbed	4,120
Brux-Lamb	1,950
Cock Ougrée	850
Electrobel	5,880
GB-Inno-BM	1,670
Hoboken	4,050
Pétrofina	5,600
Ph Gevaert	1,190
Soc. Générale	2,325
Solvay	2,605
Un. Minière	1,236

Frankfurt

AEG	90.90
BASF	156.80
Bayer	132.80
Commerzbk	184
Cont. Gummi	88
Daimler	327.10
Deemag	165
DeutBank	283.10
DresdeBk	211.50
Hoechst	148.30
Gels Aktien	75.50
Hoesch	56.50
Karstd	401
Kaufhof	236.50
KHD	161.80
Lufthansa	88
Mannesmann	363
Metallgesell	246.50
Neckermann	97.50
RWE new	150
Schering	326
Siemens	281.50
Thyssen	119.50
Veba	113.50
Volkswagen	137.30

London

Anglo-Am	2.80
Anglo-Am cp	£22.00
Barclay Bk	2.83
Beecham Gr	3.70
BICC	1.17
Boots	1.25
Bowater	2.07
Brit-Am Tob	3.80
Brit Oxyg	0.62
Brit Pet	6.65
Burmah	0.42½
CadburySc	0.49½
Chartered	1.55
Courtaulds	1.43
DeBeer D	2.71
Decca Rec	2.48
Distillers	1.49
Dunlop	0.83
E Mustline	2.43
GEC	1.58
FreeS1Ged	£13.00
GKN	3.16
Glaxo Gr	3.90

Gold Fields	1.71
Gt Un St	1.94
Guinness	1.31
Hawker-Sidd	4.40
Hudson Bay	£17.00
Imp Chem	3.55
Imps	0.77
Mark & Spen	0.97
MetalBox	2.71
Nicholls	0.66
Plessey	0.74
Rand Mines	1.65
Rank Org	1.67
Royal Dutch	£38.00
R.T.Z.	2.14
Shell	4.55
Thorn (A)	2.42
Tube Invest	3.49
Union Carb	3.00
Vickers	1.78
War L3½	£25.00
West Deep	£9.24
West Drief	£23.00
West Hold	£16.00
West Min	1.72
Woolworth	0.62½
ZCI	0.27

Milan

Bastogi	845
Erba	1,997
Erc Marelli	360
Fiat	1,409
Finsider	227.50
Generali	44,900
IFI	1,900
Italgas	428
Italsider	316
LaRinas	59
Montedis	404
Olivetti	1,072
Pirelli	830
Snia Visco	1,220
Terni	242

Paris

Air Liquide	364
Allmentaire	81
BSN	624
Carrefour	1,973
Cim Lafarge	206
Citroën	54.90
Cie Bancaire	315
CFP	124.70
CGE	317.90
CCF	105.50
Ferodo	427.80
Imétal	115.80
L'Oréal	960
Mach Bull	37.40
Michelin	1,319
Moët-Henn	520
Moulinex	287
Paribas	176.80
PUK	108.70
Penarroya	52
Perrier	114
Peugeot	297
Rh Poulenc	95
Sacilor	65.50
St Gobain	131
Suez	260
Télémécan	748
Thomson	224
Usinor	71.50

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,215
Buehrle	1,620
B Boveri	1,660
Ciba Geigy	1,460
Cr Suisse	2,605
Fischer	620
HofRochN	9,600
Nestlé	3,415
Sandoz	5,100
Sté B Suisse	413
Sulzer	2,670
U.B. Suisse	3,130

*Ex-dividend.

Market Summaries

May 26, 1976

NYSE Most Active

	Sales	Close	N.C.
UniTel	420,200	14⅞	+ ⅛
Kresge SS	309,000	34½	— ⅛
Southern Co	241,600	13⅞	— ½
Sterl Drug	236,100	16	— ½
Dow Chem	225,000	102⅛	—5¼
TransW Air	193,900	10⅝	— ¼
Baxt Travnl	191,600	35½	— ¼
Levitz Frnit	185,000	5¾	— ⅛
Exxon Cp	143,600	100	+ ¾
Gen Motors	142,900	69⅝	+ ⅜
Texaco Inc	142,900	26⅛	
Marathn Oil	134,800	58¼	+1
Am Home	129,600	32	— ½
Xerox Cp	122,900	52⅝	— ⅛
GenTel&El	116,800	24¾	+ ¼

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	16.75	18.77
Advances	667	482
Declines	710	983
Unchanged	476	401
Total issues	1853	1866
New 1976 highs	13	6
New 1976 lows	46	78

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	971.69	976.43	963.48	968.63	— 3.06
20 Trn	212.41	213.55	210.76	212.02	+ 0.04
15 Uti	84.61	85.19	84.04	84.80	+ 0.28
65 Stk	299.12	300.70	296.72	298.50	— 0.41

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Ind.	112.62	110.95	111.72	—0.19
15 Rails	45.80	45.30	45.58	+0.14
60 Utils.	45.12	44.34	44.70	—0.02
500 Stocks	100.14	98.65	99.34	—0.15

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	53.04	52.82	52.91	—0.07
Industrials	59.40	59.28	59.28	—0.10
Transports	39.21	39.02	39.14	—0.01
Utilities	34.39	34.31	34.35	+0.02
Finance	49.93	49.75	49.93	+0.01

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
May 25	143,146	314,797	2,241
May 24	160,496	315,070	1,595
May 21	160,105	314,887	1,270
May 20	146,642	344,900	1,109
May 18	136,323	320,558	678

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	N.C.
HoustOil M	87,700	65⅞	+2⅛
Presley Co	83,900	9	— ⅜
Mitchell ED	53,300	31½	+2
Bow Valley	42,700	27⅝	+1⅜
Syntex Corp	41,500	26⅝	+ ⅜
Champ Ho	39,300	4	
Kewanee In	34,300	27⅛	+⅞
Westates P	33,300	9⅝	
Coleman	28,400	15¾	— ⅛
Plant Indus	25,900	10⅝	+1⅛

Approx total stock sales 1,750,000
Stock sales year ago 2,713,990

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
103.25	102.88	103.13	+0.25

Tokyo Exchange

May 26, 1976

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	315	Matsu E. Wks.	633
Canon	440	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	150
Dai Nip. Print.	438	Mitsubi Corp.	427
Fuji Bank	328	Mitsui Co.	419
Fuji Photo	496	Mitsukoshi	439
Hitachi	198	Nippon Elec.	188
Honda Motor	720	Sharp	343
C. Itoh	298	Shiseido	1,110
Japan Air L.	1,700	Sony Corp.	2,920
Kansai El P.	690	Sumitomo Bank	330
Kao Soap	495	Taisho Marine	275
Kirin Brewery	375	Takeda	226
Komatsu	410	Teijin	153
Kubota	326	Tokyo Marine	548
Matsu Ind.	633	Toray	148
		Toyota	791

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	4⅞-5	—	—	—
1 M.	5⅞-5⅞	3½-3¾	1½-1⅞	—
3 M.	6⅛-6⅜	3⅝-3⅞	1½-1⅞	—
6 M.	7⅛-7⅝	4⅛-4½	3⅛-3¾	—
1 Y.	7⅞-7⅞	4⅛-5⅛	3 -3⅞	—

Gold Options
(prices in $/oz.)

basis	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.
125	5.00	7.25	9.25
130	2.50	4.25	6.25
135	1.75	2.50	5.25

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 320123 - Telex 27479

Currency Rates

May 26, 1976

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.7430	4.8950	106.11*	58.18*	32.65*	..	6.94*	111.24*	44.96*
Brussels (c)	39.56	70.435	15.298	8.378	4.74*	14.4225	—	16.0275	6.479
Frankfurt	2.5890	4.5981	—	54.80*	3.060x	94.30*	6.560*	104.07*	42.43*
London (z)	1.7760	—	4.5875	8.3825	1.496	4.8825	70.00	4.77075	10.8450
Milan	841.10	1501.50	325.35	176.25	—	306.84	21.2050	340.81	137.69
Paris					Closed				
Zurich	2.4865	4.3817	95.26*	52.23*	0.2931*	39.97*	6.27*	—	40.7*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 6.1045; Escudo: 30.425; Israeli £: 7.82; Peseta: 67.835; Schilling: 18.453; Sw. krona: 4.4485; Yen: 299.55; Belgian financial franc: 40.005; Canadian $: 0.9805; Hong Kong $: 4.8875.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

25. It can't wait.
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INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

Vice President
Sales & Marketing
c. $40,000 Italy

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The position of Vice President is a new one, combining for the first time the sales and marketing departments. The person appointed has the brief of strengthening both functions and producing medium and long term marketing plans in line with the corporate strategy of expansion by stages — initially in Europe, Middle East and Comecon, then Far East, Australasia and the Americas. Immediate priorities are the upgrading and appointment of agents and stocking distributors in the former territories.

Candidates, ideally at the younger end of the 35-50 age range, should have experience of controlling both the sales and marketing activities for home and export markets. Knowledge of the large valve business would be a significant plus. Fluent English is essential; other languages useful, particularly Italian. Fifty per cent of time is envisaged on travel, controlling and motivating sales effort.

Relocation costs to Italy will be met and the remuneration package includes a Lancia and Health Plan. Base salary will be around $35,000 plus a bonus of 20-25 per cent. Interviews will be held in the U.K. and in European centres.

In the first instance send a detailed resumé, which will be handled in confidence by the company's consultant, to:

JWT
JWT Recruitment Ltd., (VP/IHT),
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Pergamon Press,
Headington Hill Hall,
OXFORD. OX3 0BW,
ENGLAND.

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Starting salary will be $1,100 per month. Candidates from outside the Philadelphia area will be paid a $200 per month living expense during the training period. Qualified candidates should send their resumé to:

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Write: Box D-5,334, Herald Tribune, Paris.

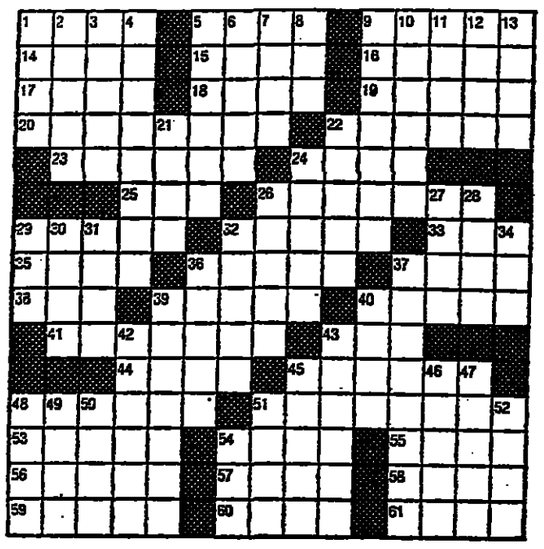
CROSSWORD — Edited by Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Kimono part
5 Director Griffith's middle name
9 Friend of Pythias
14 Brain tissue
15 Lily plant
16 Winged
17 German river
18 Strong-arm thug
19 View
20 Banker Morgan's middle name
22 Socialist Debs's middle name
23 Slalom sport
24 Printer's tray
25 Swine genus
26 Spritzing can
29 Timber wolves
32 Black-eyed flower
33 Family member
35 Common Welsh name
36 Coins
37 Movie plantation
38 Moray
39 Italian physicist
40 Kind of ante
41 Eye parts
43 Wine quality
44 Move slowly
45 Set of ornaments
48 Author Cabell's middle name
51 Novelist Cooper's middle name
53 Finish off the dishes
54 Chalcedony
55 District of Timor
56 Ruhr city
57 Soprano Frances
58 Collar style
59 Administered
60 Capt. Jones's middle name
61 Towel identification

DOWN

1 Footfall
2 Shield
3 Glossy
4 Boxer Dempsey's middle name
5 Conestogas
6 Forward
7 Kind of beer
8 TV actor Berry
9 Dime-giver Rockefeller's middle name
10 Faye and Longworth
11 Spar
12 Cartoonist Soglow
13 Approach
21 Papal name
22 Spanish length measures
24 Jai-alai basket
26 Relatives
27 Gulf off Iran
28 Forsaken
29 Lawyer Bailey's middle name
30 Finished
31 Bundle
32 Biblical pause-word
34 Novelist Alcott's middle name
36 Spiral shell
37 Gen. Sherman's middle name
39 Poet Benét's middle name
40 Prefix for scope or meter
42 Yule-tree hanging
43 Open shoe
45 In hiding
46 Travel course
47 Diamond goof
48 Brought up
49 Upward slope
50 Loop in anatomy
51 Presidential dog
52 Time periods
54 Enervate



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	17	63	Clear	MADRID	25	77	Clear
AMSTERDAM	12	53	Cloudy	MILAN	20	68	Overcast
ANKARA	14	57	Drizzle	MONTREAL	10	50	Rain
ATHENS	19	66	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	64	Drizzle
BEIRUT	—	—	Unavailable	MUNICH	10	50	Rain
BELGRADE	25	77	Rain	NEW YORK	14	57	Cloudy
BERLIN	17	62	Drizzle	NICE	20	68	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	15	59	Cloudy	OSLO	17	62	Stormy
BUCHAREST	22	72	Cloudy	PARIS	17	62	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	22	71	Cloudy	PRAGUE	19	66	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	19	66	Overcast	ROME	21	70	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	10	50	Rain	SOFIA	19	66	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL	22	72	Clear	STOCKHOLM	17	62	Rain
DUBLIN	11	52	Rain	TEHRAN	27	80	Fair
EDINBURGH	12	53	Rain	TEL AVIV	27	80	Cloudy
FLORENCE	18	64	Overcast	TUNIS	21	70	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	18	64	Drizzle	VIENNA	22	71	Cloudy
GENEVA	14	57	Cloudy	WARSAW	20	68	Cloudy
HELSINKI	15	59	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	15	59	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	21	70	Cloudy	ZURICH	11	52	Overcast
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Cloudy				
LISBON	23	73	Cloudy				
LONDON	15	59	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	16	61	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

May 26, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund — $7.19
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd — $6.41
Austral. Select Fd — $2.57

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.:
— (d) Baerbond — SF785.15
— (d) Conbar — SF738
— (d) Grobar — SF565
— (d) Stockbar — SF576
(w) Bruwinvest — $13.71
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd — $13.44
(d) Can Secur. Growth Fd — $4.99
(d) A.G.F. Japan Fd — $7.36

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l — $14.48
— (w) Capital Fonds S.A. — $7.79
(d) Capital Rentinvest — LF1,113
(d) Caribico Open-End — $124.30
(d) Citadel Fund — $3.99
(i) Clevecano Offshore Fd — $631.08
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs. — $7.66
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs. — $12.52
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V. — $2.76

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Canasec — SF566
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds — SF70.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l — SF65.50
— (d) Energie-Valor — SF60.75
— (d) Usec — SF640
— (d) Europa-Valor — SF121.75
(i) Crosby Fund S.A. — $4.31
(w) D.G.G. — $40.27
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) — $1.19
(d) Dreytus Fund Int'l — $12.31
(w) Dr. Interch. Inv. Fd — $12.13
(w) Europe Obligations — LF1,012

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra — DM26.70
— (d) Intl. Rentenfond — DM77.50

FIDELITY:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets — $16.32
— (w) Fidelity Dir. Secs. Tr. — $51.62
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund — $11.19
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund — $27.35
— (d) Fidelity World Fd — $11.42
(w) First Intern'l Fd — $121.70
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec. — $12.32
(d) First Nat'l City Fund — $26.20
(w) Fleming Fund S.A. — $18.36
(w) Fleming Japan Fund — $27.69
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr. — SF1,703
(d) Formula Selection Fd — SF70.75
(d) Fonditalia — $9.66
(d) Fund of Nations — $5.61
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.) — $0.83
(w) Future Australia Fd — Aus.$6.20

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund — $12.95
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd Ltd — $28.74
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund — $6.05
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd Int'l. — $7.99
(w) Haussmann Holdgs. NV — $6,866
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet — $26.57
(d) Icofund — $9.76
(d) Interfin — $378.80
(d) Interfund S.A. — $8.57
(w) Intermarket Fund — $110.80
(w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Jersey) — $23.31
(r) Int'l Securities Fund — $5.32
(r) Invest. Atlantiques — $36.52
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund — $7.39
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd. S.A. — $7.11
(r) Japan Growth Fund — $15.72
(d) Japan Selection Fund — $47.93
(w) Japan Pacific Fund — $16.23

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund — $43.97
— (r) Jardine Selection NV — $16.15

(d) EB Income Fund — LF1,616
(d) Eleinwort Benson Int. F. — $11.09
(w) Eleinwort Bens. Jap. F. — $20.04
(r) Leverage Cap Hold — $29.79

LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.:
—+(w) L&I Multi-way Fd — SF420
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income — SF353.50
(w) Luxfund — $18.93
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund — $9.88
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund — $1.58
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund — $3.14
(w) N.A.L.F. — $64.33
(w) Nippon Fund — $41.54
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund — $6.28
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd — $6.52
(r) Pegasus Intern'l — $6.81
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund — $21.51
(d) Renta Fund — LF1,350
(d) Rentinvest — LF875
(d) Sats Trust Fund — $10.16
(w) Samurai Portfolio — SF57.85

Share Realty N.V. — $15.34
Share International N.V. — $4.65

SEPRO:
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) — $12.60
— (d) CEF Fund — SF23.25
— (d) Crossbow Fund — SF4.49
— (d) I.T.F. Fund N.V. — 36.03
(w) SMH Special Fund — DM89.60

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parton Sw. H. Eat — SF1,564
— (r) Securswiss — SF957
(d) Soros Fund — $223.17
(w) Star Fund — $4.87

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor — SF464
— (d) Intervalor — SF63.25
— (d) Japan Portfolio — SF263
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser. — SF212
— (d) Univ. Bond Select — SF78.75
— (d) Universal Fund — SF91.50
(w) Talent Global Fund — $8.90
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) — $26.42
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. — $26.22
(w) Transpacific Fund — $20.02

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh — SF24
— (d) Bond-Invest — SF68.75
— (d) Convert-Invest — SF71.25
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh — SF109
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh — SF90
— (d) Globinvest — SF64
— (d) Pacific Invest — SF76
— (d) Rometac-Invest — SF740
— (d) Safit South. Afr. Sh — SF147
— (d) Sima Swiss Br. Est — SF177

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlantikfonds — DM16.00
— (d) Europafonds — DM31.45
— (d) Unifonds — DM19.80
— (d) Unirenta — DM41.35
— (d) Unispecial L. — DM58.70
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd — $3.29
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd — $12.01
(w) Western Growth Fd — $6.29
(w) Western Hedge Fund — $1,371.91
(w) West Proprietary N.V. — $1,838.07
(d) World Equity Grth Fd — $421.45
(w) Worldwide Securities — $47.29
(w) Worldwide Special — $3,900.31

DM — Deutsche Mark. * — Ex-dividend: z — New. N.A — Not available. BF — Belgian francs: LF — Luxembourg francs. SF — Swiss francs: + — Offer prices. a — Asked. b — bid. Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit.

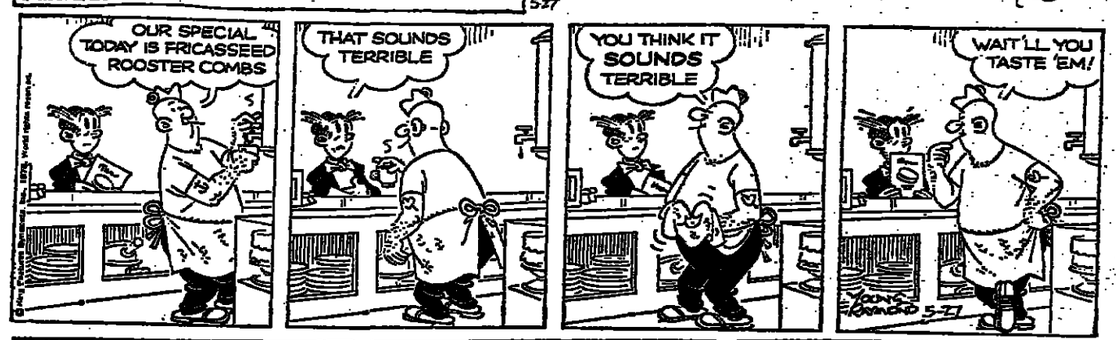
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GANTE

BAYTER

HARXOT



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Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: ○○ THE ○○○○

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ENEMY LOGIC MORTAR FROLIC
Answer: What the snobbish scholar wouldn't have anything to do with—COMMON CLAY

BOOKS

DETAILS OF A SUNSET

By Vladimir Nabokov. Translated from Russian by Nabokov in collaboration with the author. McGra 179 pp. $8.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

"I think that here lies the sense of literary creation: to portray ordinary objects as they will be reflected in the kindly mirrors of future times; to find in the objects around us the fragrant tenderness that only posterity will discern and appreciate in the far off times when every trifle of our plain everyday life will become exquisite and festive in its own right . . ."

This is Vladimir Nabokov, writing in 1935, when he was more in love with life and literature than with himself. At 26, he was possessed by the magical properties of the world around him.

"Now and then the water gulps and gurgles in its hidden pipes as if sobs were rising to the throat of the house." "And why does no one notice that on the dullest street every house is different, and what a profusion there is, on buildings, on furniture, on every object, of seemingly useless ornaments—yes, useless, but full of disinterred sacrificial enchantment." These are the sentences he wrote then and in the next few years.

One story in "Details of a Sunset," his latest collection to be translated into English, is a brilliant example of that pure satisfaction of being that Nabokov once experienced. It is called "A Letter That Never Reached Russia." The letter, to a lover whom the protagonist has not seen in eight years, takes the form, in order to avoid painful reminiscences, of a rumination on Berlin as he walks its streets at night. After describing the city with a poetry that is a disguised expression of his suspended love, he ends with this fine paragraph:

"Listen: I am ideally happy. My happiness is a kind of challenge. As I wander along the streets and the squares and the paths by the canal, absently sensing the lips of dampness through my worn soles, I carry proudly my ineffable happiness. The centuries will roll by, and schoolboys will yawn over the history of our upheavals; everything will pass, but my happiness, dear, my happiness will remain, in the moist reflection of a street lamp, in the cautious bend of stone steps that descend into the canal's black waters, in the smiles of a dancing couple, in everything with which God so generously surrounds human loneliness."

One can also feel in this story, and in many passages in "Details of a Sunset," the romance of cities, as well as of people, cities with as many moods as the most captious woman or impulsive man.

The title story of "Details of a Sunset" also celebrates the sheer joy of perception. The hero of this story, a young man about to be married, is drunk with toasts to his Klara and with the transfiguring power of the sunset, which temporarily stands in for her as he walks toward her house. It is a pity that Nabokov could not resist encumbering this piece with a gratuitous violent ending —one that seems to be merely an excuse for another, colder sort of virtuosity.

Virtuosity and sentimentality are strange bedfellows, yet they are made to lie down t "The Return of Chorb wife has been killed d honeymoon, as a resul ing, in her all encomp thusiasm, a fallen tele that is too vehemently for her. And now Ch desolation, imagines t were to retrace in r course of their short "her image would gro and replace her forev one of those stories makes you feel that y led, blindfolded and m a destination you hav to reach.

"Christmas" is sentim but the virtuosity wi time. A man is griev young son he has ju goes to the boy's sunli diary, looks at his c butterflies and moths, up a few prized poss cluding a large cocoo ries them from this to the fireside of anot sits there, suffering "burden and pressure consciousness," the co by the fire, opens, and attacus moth emerge "fan-pleated veins . . . fringes . . ." unfurl an emerges, so, too, does any.

"The Reunion," abou meeting between two brothers after a separ years, shows that the write a good, worka story as well as the "The Doorbell" is sur surprising, also a study son ambivalence that h have satisfied Partis 20 years after it was

In this collection, "The Russian Beau came later, Nabokov the brink of his tal finishing "Details of there is one author, a wishes the author w his character Chorb that he might retrace of his "honeymoon" ture in an effort to that enthusiasm for their imperfections seemed to promise so f

Anatole Broyard is viewer for The New

Best Sel

The New York T

This list is based on more than 250 bookstore munities throughout the U Weeks are not necessarily

FICTION

This week

1 1876, by Gore Vidal
2 Trinity, by Leon Uris
3 A Stranger in the Mir by Sidney Sheldon
4 The Gemini Contenders, Robert Ludlum
5 The E Document, by ving Wallace
6 The Choirboys, by Jos Wambaugh
7 The Boys From Brazil, Ira Levin
8 Kinflicks, by Lisa Althe
9 Agent in Place, by Ha MacInnes
10 Saving the Queen, by liam F. Buckley

GENERAL

1 The Final Days, by Woodward and Carl B stein
2 World of Our Fathers, Irving Howe with K neth Libo
3 The Russians, by Hed Smith
4 Scoundrel Time, by Lil Hellman
5 A Man Called Intrepid, William Stevenson
6 The Rockefellers, by P Collier and David Horo
7 A Year of Beauty Health, by Vidal Beverly Sassoon with millie Dube
8 Spandau, by Albert Sp
9 Angels, by Billy Grah
10 Doris Day Her Own St by A.E. Hotchner

Solution to Previous Puzzle

S	A	L	S	■	T	A	P	E	S	■	R	I	T	A
T	H	E	O	■	O	R	E	■	R	E	I	S	E	R
D	A	S	H	I	E	L	L	H	A	M	M	E	T	T
S	B	E	■	D	I	E	T	S	■	S	E	R	R	A
■	■	P	O	N	S	■	■	■	R	E	A	R	■	■
A	G	R	O	S	S	■	T	R	A	P	S	■	■	■
L	O	O	N	■	P	R	I	A	M	■	G	A	P	■
G	U	Y	D	E	M	A	U	P	A	S	S	A	N	T
A	R	S	■	L	E	V	E	E	■	I	O	T	A	■
■	■	T	I	G	E	R	■	C	A	L	L	A	S	■
V	A	S	A	■	■	L	A	R	K	■	■	■	■	■
A	L	A	M	O	■	L	E	A	S	T	■	O	C	A
S	O	M	E	R	S	E	T	M	A	U	G	H	A	M
C	H	A	R	L	O	T	T	E	B	R	O	N	T	E
O	A	R	S	■	T	I	A	R	A	■	T	O	T	S

BRIDGE — By Alan

On the diagramed deal North-South climbed slowly to a heart game after West overcalled one heart with one spade. North might well have passed for penalties when his partner reopened with a double. But as it turned out they did better by bidding to four hearts.

West led the spade king and shifted to a trump. South finessed the club queen successfully and considered how to attack diamonds. West's vulnerable overcall suggested that he had some strength outside his spade suit, but South had to take into account East's final double. This strongly indicated possession of a high honor other than the club king, so South came in the right conclusion: he led a low diamond and played the nine from the dummy.

When this forced the king, everything became easy. He won the trump return in the dummy, noting without surprise the bad trump break. He then led to the club ace and played a diamond to the ten. The diamond led and ruffed by Eas was the third and las the defense and the made.

NORTH (D
♠ Q J 8 7 5
♡ K C
◇ Q 10 9
♣ J 4 2

WEST
♠ A K 10 4 2
♡ 6
◇ J 8 7 3
♣ 8 6 3

EA
♠
♡
◇
♣

SOUTH
♠ 6
♡ A 10 2
◇ A 6 5 4
♣ A Q

Both sides were V

The bidding:

North	East	Sout
Pass	Pass	1 ♡
Pass	Pass	Dbl.
1 N.T.	Pass	2 ♡
2 N.T.	Pass	4 ♡
Pass	Dbl.	Pass
Pass		

West led the spade

هكذا من الأصل

L.A. Loses 5-2

nes of Padres Wins h, Defeating Dodgers

DIEGO, Calif., May 26 —Randy Jones, with the Doug Rader's three-run and double that drove in run, last night gained th victory against only ses as the San Diego beat the Los Angeles 5-2.

who was making his ajor league start, gave up all singles, in winning th straight and going the for the eighth time in . Four of the hits came fifth inning when the victors in 23 of their games, scored their runs. oton, trying for his fifth victory, was the loser. rd is 4-3.

adres took a 1-0 lead in t on a double by Tito and a triple by Willie ader hit his fourth home the year in the fourth gics by Davis and Willie to stretch San Diego's -0.

A's 6, Twins 1

land, Vida Blue pitched -hitter and Sal Bando ro-run homer to lead to a 6-1 victory over a.

's two-run single high- four-run third inning s gave winless Minnesota im Hughes his fifth de-

ite Sox 7, Angels 1

naheim, Calif., Brian singled home a pair of two out in the eighth lead Chicago to a 7-1 over California. It was te Sox' ninth straight

g collected six RBI in two victories over the e past two nights.

xpos 6, Pirates 3

tsburgh, Larry Parrish, er had hit a solo home led home two runs in inning to carry Mon- 6-3 victory over Pitts-

runs came off Bob ho had not given up in any of his 13 pre- pearances this season. ngual walked to start advanced to second on and went to third on tte's single. He scored Thornton's sacrifice fly. ry Carter was walked lly. Parrish's double he bases. Tim Foli's mpleted the scoring.

eds 10, Braves 4

innati, George Foster hits, including his sixth th home runs of the d drove in five runs to innati to a 10-4 victory ota.

ree hits gave Foster three of them homers, last eight at-bats. It e second straight game he has driven in five

d Sox 2, Tigers 0

on, Luis Tiant pitched it shutout and Carl ki hit a two-run homer urth inning as Boston Detroit, 2-0.

eFlore extended his reak to 27 games with to right off Tiant in inning.

lians 3, Orioles 1

imore, run-scoring sin- lan Ashby and Frank the second inning were pport Pat Dobson need- rveland beat Baltimore,

completed his fourth

ednesday

es Nip Reds

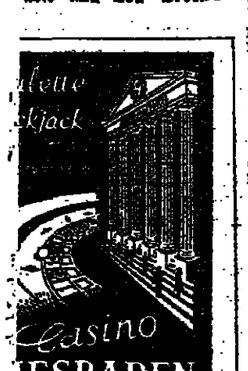
NNATI, May 26 (UPI).— Chaney's bases - loaded double off Rawly East- one out in the ninth ve the Atlanta Braves ory over the Cincinnati ty.

Nolan worked the first nings for the Reds, the Braves with two e he was forced to leave with a twisted knee.

bs 4, Cardinals 2

ago, Rick Reuschel and Knowles combined to ve-hitter and Jose Car- tributed his fifth homer hicago to a 4-2 triumph Louis.

el, getting his fourth ainst three losses, work- innings, giving up both Cardinal runs, before took over to earn his ve. Reuschel gave up un to Reggie Smith in th and another run in h on Keith Hernandez's uble and Lou Brock's





Rod Laver

At 37, Laver Is Still Seeking New Challenges

Why doesn't the top money winner in tennis history hang up his racquet?—'That might be okay for about a week,' says Rocket Rod, 'but then what?'

By John Weyler

LOS ANGELES, May 26.—George Rodney Laver is 37 years old now, but his red hair and freckles look only a few years removed from a television cereal commercial.

And when the San Diego Friars recently announced that they had signed Laver to a three-year contract, World Team Tennis officials hoped his would be the face that launched a million fans.

"Rod Laver is the greatest player in the history of tennis," said a WTT spokesman. "Jimmy Connors and Arthur Ashe may be playing better right now, but Laver is to tennis what Arnold Palmer is to golf and A. J. Foyt is to auto racing.

"We already have most of the top women in the WTT, including Billie Jean King, Chris Evert and Evonne Goolagong. Now Rod has opened the way for the remaining top men players."

Oversized Left Forearm

Although Laver at 37 has been the subject of assorted obituaries, on court it is difficult to see just what he has lost—if anything.

At 5-9 and 155 pounds and with those familiar bowed legs, Laver is not the game's most imposing player. But with his slightly oversized left forearm, the Rocket still hits the ball very hard. You expect to find a mound of fuzz at his feet after his smashing first serve.

And he still plays with an unorthodox style more fluid than the conventional game. His moves belie effort.

What is missing from his game is not anything physical, according to Laver, at least.

"I'm sure it's a lack of desire and determination more than anything else," said Laver as he watched the court being assembled at the Anaheim Convention Center for a recent match.

"My business interests have been keeping me pretty busy and I have a 6-year-old son. I feel I owe it to my family to spend more time with them."

Laver lives in Corona del Mar so he is close to matches played in Anaheim or the Forum and not far from Friar's home matches in San Diego. But playing in the WTT demands a great deal of travel. Why doesn't the top money winner in the history of tennis hang up his racquet and retire on the income from the five tennis camps he co-owns with Roy Emerson?

'Quite a Few Differences'

"That might be okay for about a week," Laver said, "but then what? I love to play tennis and I'll play as long as my game holds up. Team tennis is new to me and there are quite a few differences from the pro tour but I think I'm going to like it.

"For one thing, practicing is quite different. You not only spend time getting yourself ready but because this is a team concept you have to work as a coach, too, pointing out things to the other players. And my teammates have helped me as well, pointing out flaws in my game."

Cheering is encouraged in WTT matches and last year, Laver was quoted as saying that WTT fans were out for blood, "just like those people who visit bullfights in Spain." Laver's opinion has mellowed since then, but he still isn't used to all the outbursts.

"The cheering for the home team doesn't bother me," said Laver, who began playing in the infinitely more reserved atmosphere of Australian tennis. "But all the booing that goes on is a bit unnecessary and I think it has a bad effect on the quality of play.

Changes in Game

Many things in tennis have changed since Rocket Rod dominated the game, both as an amateur and a professional. The biggest and most obvious difference is in the conduct of some of the players, and the name that always comes up is Ilie Nastase.

"Nastase is colorful, and there is little doubt that that is good for tennis—at least as far as fan appeal goes. But too often Nastase goes too far, and he puts the opposing player off. That's illegal and when he steps over that line, I think he should be defaulted."

Yes, when Laver was making tennis history, things were different. Stoical and dependable, Rod asked no quarter and gave none. He won with a shrug and accepted defeat with grace. But he didn't lose often.

In 1969, when he won an unprecedented second tennis grand slam, Laver went from Wimbledon to Forest Hills without a loss—31 straight victories. Will anyone ever so dominate the game again?

"I don't think so. There are just too many real good players now. Almost every match is a potential upset. You would have to have your game in such good shape you never had an off day."

Some experts believe Connors has the potential to dominate, but probably not the way Laver did.

After their highly-publicized $100,000 match at Las Vegas, Connors and Laver exchanged a few uncomplimentary words through the press. Connors, who won but had to be carried off with leg cramps, called Laver "an old man." After he was denied a rematch, Laver said Jimmy was "chickening out."

"All that got a big bulldup in the press, of course," Laver said. "But I don't think there's any bad feelings. I've nearly forgotten it."

Laver appears happy with the WTT and WTT officials are overjoyed to have him. And as long as the competition is there and Laver considers tennis "meaningful enough" to keep his game in shape, he's likely to keep firing those steaming cross-court backhand shots.

"I thrive on pressure," he said. "Unless there's some around, I can't play. I guess that's where the whole challenge thing comes in. My wife Mary calls it a toy."

© Los Angeles Times.

Tanner Upset in Rome

ROME, May 26 (AP).—Unheralded Fred McNair upset fifth-seeded Roscoe Tanner, a fellow American, 7-5, 7-6 here today, and qualified for the third round of the men's singles in the $180,000 Italian international tennis open.

U.S. Promoter Flees Munich

MUNICH, May 26 (AP).—Robert Arum, U.S. co-promoter of the Muhammad Ali-Richard Dunn world heavyweight championship, left Munich en route to the United States today after his lawyer warned that the German backers were seeking to detain him in Germany. Yesterday's title fight is widely estimated to have lost $500,000.

Christian Bail, Arum's attorney, said a representative of the German promoters told him they had obtained an arrest warrant for Arum.

Jobst Wiesner, an associate of the German backers, Promot, denied this. But Wiesner held open the possibility of later court action if an amicable settlement cannot be reached. According to Wiesner, Arum owes Promot $50,000 that was to have been paid yesterday morning.

"What we have here is a clear breach of contract," Wiesner told a newsman.

Arum made a last-minute switch in travel plans and headed home by way of nearby Switzerland. "I begged Ali, who's staying till Friday, to get out too," Arum, who is a lawyer himself, said. "I don't believe that any judge in the world would issue an order against him, but this thing is out of hand."

Arum, chairman of Top Rank Inc., which held television rights to the fight, said that he received a telephone call this morning from Bail about the warrant.

Bail told a reporter that it was Wiesner who had called him early today to say that an arrest warrant had been issued on Promot's complaint that Arum was leaving Germany without paying debts. "As far as we're concerned it was just an ugly maneuver or a bluff to keep Arum in Munich in order to help them clean up their mess," Bail said.



Ron LeFlore
27-game hitting streak.

Palmer Pilots His Way to U.K. For Penfold PGA Title Play

SANDWICH, England, May 26 (UPI).—Arnold Palmer, the first golfing millionaire and now a record-busting air pilot, touched down at Sandwich today and made his first engagement a practice round with Briton Tony Jacklin.

"Where is Tony?" asked the 46-year-old American ace as soon as he arrived at windswept Royal St. Georges where he defends his Penfold PGA championship Friday, the first of four major engagements for him in Britain this year.

"My last serious round of golf was with Tony in the Byron Nelson classic at Dallas a fortnight ago and then we arranged to play together today," he said.

State of His Game

Jersey-based Jacklin, making his first appearance in Britain since the 1974 Piccadilly world match play championship, was ready to play. But the former British and U.S. Open title-holder was kept waiting while Palmer talked excitedly about his recent around-the-world flight and the current state of his game.

Palmer commanded a four-man team that made the trip in an executive jet in 57 hours, slashing over a day off the previous record.

"I was at the controls for 51 hours and made nearly all the landings and take-offs," said Palmer, who has flown more than 20 types of aircraft from the 747 prototype to a lunar module at the Houston space simulator.

"At one time while I was flying over the Indian Ocean, everybody else was asleep and navigational aids were out of commission," Palmer said. "I wondered what on earth I was doing up there.

'Golf Is No. 1'

"I get a great kick out of flying but golf is still No. 1 with me. The trouble is I cannot remember playing as badly as I am at the moment."

The recent death of his father and business interests have combined to keep Palmer away from the golf course lately but a recent practice round had him moderately pleased.

Palmer will also play in the Uniroyal championship at Moor Park in three weeks, the Open at Royal Birkdale and the Piccadilly world match play championship at Wentworth.

Palmer starts second favorite this week behind South African Gary Player, with Jacklin and Peter Oosterhuis heading the British challenge.

NFL Statistics to Spotlight Punter's Real Talent

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, May 26 (NYT).—The National Football League has announced that it is changing its statistics for the punter, every team's lowest paid and largely forgotten regular. The changes, providing considerably more information for a better evaluation of punting, were a triumph for David Jennings of the New York Giants.

Jennings, a St. Lawrence University alumnus who became the Giants' punter in 1974, succeeding Tom Blanchard, had been suggesting revisions for over a year to Don Weiss, the NFL public relations director. For decades the NFL ranked punters only by average distance of their kicks, an illusory measurement which said so little that Jennings's thrust for reform could hardly be ignored.

How far a punter punts is only about a fourth of his value to his team. Additional elements include how high he punts, translated by coaches into "hang time," where he punts, and how often his kicks are blocked.

The new statistics take into effect all of these elements. There are columns for touchbacks, meaning punts that go into the opponents' end zone, giving the foe possession on its 20-yard line; fair catches; punts that are downed, meaning not run back; punts that go out of bounds inside the foe's 20-yard line; blocked punts; number of punts returned, and yards returned.

"It's great," Jennings said. "I'm very happy." He should be. The new statistics make him out to be tied for third place with Marv Bateman of Buffalo among the NFL punters, behind Mike Bragg of Washington, the leader, and Ray Guy of Oakland.

"This kind of information will help a punter in asking for a higher salary," Jennings said. "It can also help management in refusing."

Under the old system, Jennings was in the middle, with an average of 40.9 yards a kick, while Tom Wittum of San Francisco tied for first with Guy at 43.8. The new net average drops Wittum to 12th.

Penalty for Touchbacks

The net average is obtained by taking the gross yards for all punts and subtracting 20 yards for each touchback and also subtracting the opponent return yardage. A punter, in effect, is penalized for touchback punts—his failed option was to kick it out of bounds inside the foe's 20—and for hitting low line drives that are easily returned.

Jennings had only four touchbacks out of 76 punts, compared to 16 for Guy, who is so powerful he almost kicks the football out of the stadium. A dozen of Jennings's kicks were fair caught by the opponent and 15 more were downed, meaning 27 of them were not returnable, second best total in the league. He had none blocked and 25 wound up inside the opponents' 20-yard line, the No. 1 total in the NFL.

The returned punts came back for an average of nine yards each, which was also the league average.

Too Many Line Drives

Although Blanchard, now with New Orleans, averaged 42.4 yards a kick, he did not have a good year. Of his 89 punts, 68 per cent were returned, compared to 51 per cent for Jennings; 16 went into the opponent end zone (touchback), three were blocked and only 11 stopped inside the foe's 20. The statistics suggest that Blanchard was hitting too many straight line drives. His home stadium, the Superdome, was enclosed, so there were no adverse wind factors.

Although punters are understandably insecure because they are discharged so easily and often for the wrong reasons, Jennings believes the new statistical disclosures will diminish some egos among his peers. "Some guys just punt for distance, for the numbers," he said. "Doing the team some good isn't uppermost in their minds."

There is one more figure Jennings asked to have included, but Weiss left it out. That is coffin-corner kicks, meaning those which go out of bounds inside the opponents' 10-yard line. Those are the bonanza punts which can directly affect the outcome of a game because they so imperil the receiving team's field position.

Neil Clabo of Minnesota, Bobby Walden of Pittsburgh and Bragg each had nine last season to lead the league. Jennings considers Bragg to be the premier punter of the NFL.

"His punts are the most difficult to return of anybody's," he said.

Tuesday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

St. Louis	000	102	020	—3	9	0
Chicago	010	010	000	—2	7	0

McGlothen (5-3) and Simmons; Burris, Schultz (8), Zamora (9) and Swisher. L—Burris (1-6). HR—Crawford (3rd).

New York	200	000	100	—4	8	1
Philadelphia	022	030	10x	—6	17	1

Seaver, Sanders (7) and Grote; Lonborg, Reed (8) and Boone. W—Lonborg (7-6). L—Seaver (4-4). HR—Kingman (16). Grote (1); Johnstone (2).

Atlanta	000	020	200	—4	6	2
Cincinnati	101	000	41x	—10	12	4

Morton, Downing (5), Soto (7), Dal Canton (7), Torrealba (8) and Pocoroba; Nolan, Borbon (7) and Bench. W—Nolan (4-0). L—Morton (0-5). HR—Office (2); Foster 2 (7).

Montreal	010	000	010	04	6	7	2
Pittsburgh	000	110	000	01	3	12	3

Rogers, Murray (8), Granger (10), Scherman (11) and Carter; Medich, Giusti (9), Moose (11); Tekulve (11) and Sanguillen. W—Granger (1-0). L—Moose (1-1). HR—Parrish (2).

Los Angeles	000	020	000	—2	10	0
San Diego	100	301	00x	—5	8	1

Hooton, Wall (5), Hough (7), Marshall (8) and Rodriguez; Jones (9-5) and Kendall. L—Hooton (4-3). HR—Rader (4).

Houston	110	010	120	—6	11	1
San Francisco	000	050	02x	—7	10	2

Richard, Siebert (5), Niekro (6), Forsch (8) and Juize; Caldwell, Williams (8), Moffitt (9), Lavelle (9), Heaverlo (8) and Hill, Rader (6). W—Heaverlo (2-0). L—Forsch (1-1). HR—Murcer (3), Montanez (2); Howard (1).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Detroit	000	000	000	—0	7	1
Boston	000	200	00x	—2	6	0

Fidrych (1-1) and Klimi; Tiant (6-2) and Fisk. HR—Yastrzemski (8).

Cleveland	020	010	000	—3	6	0
Baltimore	001	000	000	—1	2	1

Dobson (4-5) and Ashby; Palmer (5-5) and Duncan.

Milwaukee	000	100	000	—1	4	0
New York	000	000	000	—0	4	0

Travers (4-2) and Porter; Ellis (4-2) and Munson.

Minnesota	000	000	010	—1	5	0
Oakland	240	000	00x	—6	11	0

Hughes, Dicker (5) and Roof; Blue (4-5) and Haney. L—Hughes (0-5). HR—Bando (8).

Chicago	000	010	024	—7	13	0
California	001	000	000	—1	6	2

Gossage (3-3) and Dossing, Kesian (9); Ross, Drago (9) and Herrmann, Bicbeberren (9). L—Ross (1-5). HR—Kelly (11).

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	22	13	.629	—
Baltimore	18	17	.514	4
Boston	17	18	.486	5
Cleveland	17	19	.472	5 1/2
Milwaukee	14	17	.452	6
Detroit	14	19	.424	7

Western Division

Kansas City	22	13	.647	—
Texas	21	14	.600	1 1/2
Chicago	18	16	.529	4
Minnesota	18	18	.500	5
Oakland	17	23	.425	8
California	15	27	.357	11

Tuesday's Results

Boston 2, Detroit 0.
Cleveland 3, Baltimore 1.
Milwaukee 1, New York 0.
Kansas City at Texas, ppd., rain.
Chicago 7, California 1.
Oakland 6, Minnesota 1.

Wednesday's Games

Boston at Milwaukee, n.
Cleveland at New York, n.
Baltimore at Detroit, n.
Kansas City at Texas, n.
Chicago at California, n.
Minnesota at Oakland, n.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	25	9	.735	—
Pittsburgh	22	17	.564	5 1/2
New York	22	19	.537	6 1/2
Montreal	18	19	.487	8 1/2
St. Louis	17	23	.425	11
Chicago	16	22	.421	11

Western Division

Los Angeles	26	15	.634	—
Cincinnati	24	15	.615	1
San Diego	20	18	.513	4
Houston	18	23	.439	8
Atlanta	15	26	.366	11
San Francisco	15	27	.357	11 1/2

Tuesday's Results

St. Louis 5, Chicago 2.
Montreal 8, Pittsburgh 3, 11 innings
Philadelphia 8, New York 4.
Cincinnati 10, Atlanta 4.
San Diego 5, Los Angeles 2.
San Francisco 7, Houston 6.

Wednesday's Games

Atlanta 4, Cincinnati 3.
Chicago 4, St. Louis 2.
Houston at San Francisco, n.
Montreal at Pittsburgh, n.
New York at Philadelphia, n.
Los Angeles at San Diego, n.

WHA's Jets Take 3-0 Playoff Lead

WINNIPEG, May 26 (UPI).—Ulf Nilsson scored three goals last night as the Winnipeg Jets defeated the Houston Aeros, 6-3, and moved to within a victory of their first World Hockey Association championship.

The triumph gave the Jets a 3-0 lead in the best-of-seven series. They could end Houston's two-year reign here tomorrow night when the Avco Cup final continues.

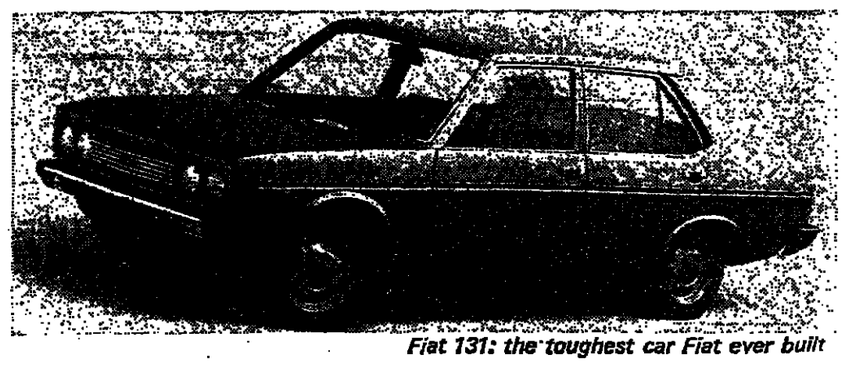
Nilsson's goals last night ran his total to seven in Winnipeg's 12 playoff appearances. He also has 16 assists, which ties a WHA playoff record. His 23 points leads all scorers in this year's playoffs.

WHA Playoff

Tuesday's Game

Winnipeg 6, Houston 3 (Nilsson 3, Hedgerh, Kerzola, Sullivan; Larway 2, Mark Howe). Jets lead best-of-seven playoff, 3-0.

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Art Buchwald

Stolen Momentum

WASHINGTON—President Ford was going through his closet the other day. Mrs. Ford said, "Jerry, what on earth are you looking for?"

"My momentum. I saw it here last month, but it seems to be gone. You didn't send it out to the cleaners, did you?"


Buchwald

"I haven't touched it," Mrs. Ford said. "I'll check with the household staff."

Mrs. Ford went down to the White House kitchen where all the help were eating lunch. "Have any of you seen the President's momentum? It seems to have been misplaced."

The staff all shook their heads. The upstairs maid said, "No, ma'am. You told us never to touch the President's momentum—or his football helmet."

Mrs. Ford went back upstairs. "The staff say they haven't seen it. Are you sure you didn't loan it to anybody?"

The President thought hard. "I don't think so. I'll call Kissinger. Maybe he knows where I put it... Henry, this is the President. I hate to bother you with this, but you didn't take my momentum, did you?... No, I'm not accusing you of anything... Henry, I believe in you, I trust you... Henry, will you stop shouting!... Yes, it's gone... Why did I call you?... Well, I just thought you might have picked it up by mistake because you thought it was yours... What do you mean you've lost your momentum, too?... Where did you lose yours? Either at Helsinki or the Panama Canal?...

"This is very strange. Somebody is going around stealing our momentums. I better get the FBI on this...

"Get me Clarence Kelley... Clarence, this is the President. I seem to have a problem... Someone has stolen my momentum for the presidential primaries... It was all wrapped up in a nice box with a big ribbon on it, and now it's gone... Betty and I have looked everywhere for it... Could you send over some agents right away?"

A few hours later.

"Mr. President, we're from the FBI. We understand your momentum was stolen from you."

"Either stolen or lost."

"Who had access to it?"

"Let's see, there was Betty, the children, David Kennerly, Bo Callaway, Rogers Morton and my entire campaign staff."

"That's quite a few people. Do you have any reason to suspect any of them of wanting to take it away from you?"

"No. I don't. It only had sentimental value."

"Think hard, Mr. President. Did you take the momentum with you on any of your trips?"

"Let me see. I believe I took it to Texas with me when I was campaigning there."

"And that was the last time you saw it?"

"As a matter of fact, yes."

"Did you see any suspicious people hanging around who might have taken the momentum when you weren't looking?"

"Well, there was this old movie star who kept fondling it all the time. Betty, what was the name of the old movie actor with the dyed red hair—you know, the one who played 'the Gipper' in 'Knute Rockne'?"

"Ronald Reagan."

"That's the one. I gave him a pair of White House cuff links and a tie clasp, but he jokingly said he'd rather have the momentum instead. You don't think the old guy took it, do you?"

"It's a possibility. The real problem, Mr. President, is there is no law against anyone stealing somebody else's momentum. It's not nice, but it's not a crime."

"Well, then, how do I get it returned?"

"If I were you, I'd steal it back from Reagan in California."

White House Unit Skips Women in Fellowship Plan

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP). —A presidential commission skipped over three women finalists to pick lower-rated males for this year's White House fellowship program, according to court records.

The records also show that thousands of commission documents were destroyed in "burn bags" after they were sought as evidence in a lawsuit that accuses the panel of bias against women.

With the suit pending, the Presidential Commission on White House Fellows announced this week that recipients of next year's fellowships will include eight women, the most ever chosen for the program—and four times as many as last year.

The 17 recipients for next year also include an Oriental male. An Associated Press inquiry shows the commission bypassed a highly rated Oriental male last year in choosing the current fellows.

The fellowships are sought each year by thousands of applicants from around the nation. Recipients spend a year working with high-level federal officials and are paid up to $33,400.

A disappointed woman finalist, Serena Stier, sued the commission last Nov. 21, claiming sex bias.

Richard Watson strode to the podium to claim his $14,500 Christmas present: a chance to conduct the Houston Symphony Orchestra in full concert.

Hiring a Symphony For One-Night Stand

By James P. Sterba

HOUSTON (NYT).—"Ready?" asked the stage director. Richard Llewellyn Watson grasped his baton, swallowed, tugged his white tie, fluffed his black tails, took a deep breath and nodded.

The stage director wished him luck.

Watson strode to the podium, usually occupied by the regular conductor, Lawrence Foster, to claim his $14,500 Christmas present: a chance to conduct the Houston Symphony Orchestra in full concert. Down went his baton, and out came Rossini's overture to the "Siege of Corinth."

Richard Watson, 32, in the background, conducts Houston Symphony with violinist Albert Markov, 43.

AP.

Dan Barnhart, the symphony's public relations man, admits that he has come up with some "slightly wacko" gimmicks to help fill the 1,893 seats in Jones Hall for concerts.

He raised highbrow eyebrows last August with something called "Baseball, Hot Dogs, Apple Pie and Symphony" in which the Houston Astros baseball team turned up for a concert to read "Casey at the Bat" and promote the notion that bassoon players and shortstops could actually mix.

Ray Price, the country music singer, joined the symphony last Friday in an attempt to show that only a "G" separates fiddling from fiddlin'.

When Barnhart got the idea of offering the symphony in the Sakowitz department store Christmas catalogue—alongside a bathtub full of diamonds, a French vineyard, an island and a Playboy photo session—he figured on a lark. So did the Sakowitz people.

"We were laughing, thinking, 'Oh well, we'll have some Texas oilman come in, bring 1,000 of his friends and throw a bash,'" said Barnhart. "Lo and behold, we end up with a serious musician."

Enter Watson, a 32-year-old aspiring conductor who lives in Manhattan. His sister, Mrs. Margery Watson Royer, of Houston, saw the ad as a chance to boost his conducting career and set out to raise money among Watson's friends and relatives.

The gift, said the ad, was "to conduct the Houston Symphony in a performance, including Jones Hall, the podium, the staff of hostesses, the sound technicians and a baton, plus tickets, advertising hints and 'sold out' stickers to let the public know something really important is going on inside."

"I was sort of dubious," said Watson, who started playing the violin at age 4, received a bachelor's degree at Columbia University and a conducting degree at the Conservatorio di Musica S. Cecilia in Rome. "I was wondering whether it would be good for me to perform in a concert which had been purchased in this manner."

But, he reasoned, "Every aspiring conductor wants to have the opportunity to conduct a virtuoso orchestra like this one." He snapped it up, talked Albert Markov, an emigré violinist from the Soviet Union, into serving as guest soloist and came to Houston to take charge.

After two rehearsals, orchestra members pronounced Watson talented but inexperienced.

"He's better than some of the guest conductors we have come here," said a reliable source in the violin section. "He's a bit shaky on some of his tempos, but he's got technique and he knows the music."

Watson studied conducting for four years in Europe. He also worked as assistant conductor for the Teatro Dell'Opera in Rome and the Norwalk Symphony in Connecticut. None of which helped his nerves before Monday night's concert as he chain-smoked and practiced with his baton before the mirror in his dressing room.

After the Rossini overture, he came backstage to fetch Markov, wiped his brow and puffed a cigarette. Next, it was Paganini's Concerto No. 2 in B minor for violin and orchestra. The audience roared approval, coming to its feet for three standing ovations before intermission. Markov wowed them with dazzling pyrotechnics and cadenzas unheard when he served as soloist with the Moscow State Philharmonic for 14 years until 1975.

"That's definitely unusual," said Barnhart, listening to the audience roar. "A Houston audience does not yell."

As the musicians munched "instant protein energy bars" during the break, Watson was asked how he felt.

"Cautiously optimistic, isn't that what the politicians say," he said. "It's not over yet." Then he went back to work, without nervousness, with Shostakovich's Symphony No. 5. The audience rose to its feet again, three times, in appreciation.

Afterwards, as Watson signed autographs in the greenroom, his proud sister said, "It's the most thrilling moment in my life short of the birth of my children."

She said 68 friends and relatives had kicked in from $2 to $500 each to help her brother. Enough was raised for the $4,000 down payment and for another $4,000 payment. But, she said, even with late contributions, there was still another $5,000 or so to raise by the end of the year to pay off Sakowitz.

"Richard said he would sell his viola 'bow to help,'" she said. "It's worth about $2,000, but we are hoping it won't be necessary."

PEOPLE: *Annapolis Names Black Color Girl*

A 20-year-old Annapolis woman picked as the U.S. Naval Academy's first black color girl says that she is "very honored" but "a little sad that it took so long." Stephanie McManus, a magna cum laude graduate of Fisk University, said, "I hope we don't have to say there's a first black anything in a few years." As color girl, Miss McManus will take part in the presentation of flags from last year's honor company to the 1976 winner, the 120-man 17th Company. The award is made on the basis of scholarship, professional military activity and athletics with the color girl traditionally being chosen by the new honor company. The commander of the 17th is J. B. Smith of St. Louis, one of the few blacks to ever attain the company commander post.

* * *

Two West German mountain climbers, missing for two weeks in the Himalayas and given up for dead, said Wednesday that they had almost no food and water for six days. Klaus-Peter Schubert, 40, the team leader, and Heinrich Braumann, 43, were missing from May 10 until Tuesday when they were reported safe near the central Nepalese hill town of Pokhara. The two climbers, now in Katmandu, said that they reached the summit of Annapurna on May 13. They began their descent carrying only a tent, having run out of food and fuel with which to melt snow for drinking water. Two days later they arrived at their base camp to find a damaged tent and a little food. Both climbers had severe frostbite.

* * *

Bing Crosby was taken to a Columbus, Ohio, hospital Monday night when a piece of meat lodged in his throat. He was released Tuesday after "a pretty rough night." The 73-year-old singer was having dinner with friends at a private club when he began to choke.

* * *

Following Rep. Wayne Hays's emotional admission Tuesday to the House of Representatives that he had a "personal relationship" with Elisabeth Ray, the question remaining is whether she received $14,000 a year to be his mistress or whether she was a productive employee of Congress. The Justice Department is trying to resolve that question and the House Ethics Committee may make an effort too. Hays admitted that he had been lying when he denied having a relationship with Miss Ray and said that he had done so in an effort to spare the feelings of his wife of six weeks. "I stand by my previous denial of Miss Ray's allegations that she was hired to be my mistress," Hays said. According to The New


Estelle Winwood, actress

York Times there have been reports that other members of Congress and some of his constituents have been involved with Miss Ray and that she may implicate as many as 10 women in congressional positions who have had sexual favors for their employers.

* * *

Actress Lucille Ball has been released from a Los Angeles hospital after treatment for hyperventilation. Miss Ball was taken to UCLA Medical Center Tuesday afternoon, suffering breathing difficulties. She was released after a brief check.

* * *

At 93, Estelle Winwood still smokes a pack of cigarettes a day and is still an active member of the Screen Actors Guild. Most recently she played in "Murder by Death." "It was the kind of role I enjoy," Miss Winwood said in her Los Angeles home, "sitting down with little to do. Unless I can find that kind of work, I'm through with acting. It's too hard for me to learn the lines and I am deaf and can't hear the cues." In an interview with Bob Thomas of the Associated Press, Miss Winwood admitted that she "had to give up tennis when I was 70. I used to ride horseback every day. Can't do that anymore. I still play bridge." Miss Winwood was born in Kent, England, and during World War I operated with the Liverpool Repertory Company before appearing in "Arms and the Man" under George Bernard Shaw's direction—"Shaw was very nice, he could also be very sarcastic." After a long career in the theater in England and the United States, Miss Winwood made her film debut at the age of 83 in "The Glass Slippers."

—SAMUEL JUST

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